The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,142 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th Aug.
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th „
— Lombardy	2723	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	[illegible]	600	E. J. Baker	9th „
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th „
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „
— Gwalior	3733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th „
M. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th „
— Nizam	2725	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
BRINDISI	3,512	600	J. Reeves	22nd Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. [illegible] twelve months Passengers returning within three, six, and [illegible] respectively from the date of LANDING. [illegible] will leave Bombay :—

CHINA ... Tons 5000 H.P. 850 ... 1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage. [illegible] 17 days, to

Through Railway Tickets available from Genoa and London via [illegible] or Brighton, both [illegible] Naples are issued here. [illegible] further particulars, For Handbooks of information and [illegible] apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON [illegible] tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ [illegible]
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ [illegible]

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage [illegible]

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. NUBIA	3,353	480	T. G. Knox	23rd Aug.
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	1st Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,220	480	J. B. Murray	20th „
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,260	480	F. Blight	4th Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	20th „

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1884.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

AT COONOOR, two furnished HOUSES beautifully situated near Sims Park with no bank behind or near them:—"Blair Athol" price sixteen thousand five hundred rupees; "Blair Gowrie," price ten thousand five hundred rupees at present occupied by General and Mrs. Playfair. The above to be sold as the owner is about to leave the station.

For particulars apply to

BLAIR ATHOL, Coonoor,
Nilgiri Hills.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club house, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1884, at 6 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.
28th July, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. IRON RETAINING RINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1884, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity from one ton to 300 tons of IRON RETAINING RINGS.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of. Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit, in cash or Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton on the quantity tendered for, up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 200, or the tender will not be received.

The deposit will, in the case of the succesful tenderer, be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Rings may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th August, 1884.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SCOTLAND.

STANLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.
FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

John Braidwood, M. A. } Head Masters.
Thos. Braidwood, M. A. }

The course of Instruction secures a thorough Classican Mathematical, and Commercial Education. Pupils are prepared for the Universities, Public Examinations, and Business. Spanish is taught in addition to French and German.

There are Five RESIDENT MASTERS, besides Visiting Masters for Special Subjects.

The School occupies a beautiful and healthy situation, is well provided with hot and cold baths, and the classrooms and bed-rooms are airy and comfortable. The recreation ground is ten acres in extent. A new Gymnasium, 60 ft. by 30 ft., has been erected. The Gymnastic classes are under the direction of two thoroughly qualified teachers, one of whom is a certificated MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

Prospectus on application to the Principals. Reference may be made to the Rev. WM. A. LISTON, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 18th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, &c.

TREACHER AND Co.'s recent importations of Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus are of the best and most modern description, with all the latest improvements and additions.

ELECTRIC BELLS, complete with Battery.
ELECTRIC INVALID ALARM BELL, complete with Battery.
ELECTRIC LAMPS, with cone reflectors and automatic movement.
BICHROMATE BATTERIES, ½ pt., 1 pt., 2 pts., 4 pts. and 6 pts. cells.
BICHROMATE BATTERY, set of 6 cells, in Mahogany frame, sufficiently powerful to heat platinum Wire, and decompose water.
BUNSEN'S BATTERY (CARBON), 1 pt., 2 pt. and 3 pt. cells.
DANIEL'S BATTERY, 2 pt. and 4 pt. cells.
DANIEL'S BATTERIES, 6 cells and 12 cells.
GROVE'S BATTERIES, Platinum, ½ pt. and 1 pt. [illegible]
GROVE'S BATTERIES, 6 cells in a Tray.
SMEE'S BATTERIES.
LECLANCHE CELLS, with porous pots, Patent constant for Electric Bells, &c., 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.
LECLANCHE CELLS, new and improved agglomerate Batteries, 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.
FIRING BATTERIES (Silvertown) for Blasting purposes.
INDUCTION COILS, Ruhmkorff's Nos. 0 to 6.
GALVANOMETERS, VOLTAMETERS, MAGNETS.
INSULATED WIRE, HENLEY'S DISCHARGERS.

Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
ANALYTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S NAIL BRUSHES OF BEST MANUFACTURE.

Bone Back	From Re. 1 to Rs. 3	0
Wood Back	As. 12 to 1	12
Wood Back Fibre Nail Brushes	0	8

NAIL SCISSORS, &c.

Best quality	Re. 1, 1-4 and 1	8
Ivory Nail Trimmers	each 0	8
Steel „	„ 0	12

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S TOOTH BRUSHES,

MANUFACTURED expressly of the best quality for us. *If allowed to dry after use,* they will last until worn out by friction.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bristle Brushes, for Adults	0	10
Best Bristle Brushes, for Children	0	8
Soft Brushes of Badger's Hair	1	0
Palate Brushes	1	0
The Holdfast Tooth Brush	0	12
Tooth-Cleaning Canes, per packet of 1 doz. Re.	1	8
Tooth Brushes Cases for travelling	0	8
Tooth Picks, Best French, per bundle of 25	0	4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH AND MOUTH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth.
Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE.
A most agreeable and Efficient Dentifrice for strong or weak Gums.
Per Box 12 As. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

THE LADY CORISANDE DENTIFRICE.
A delicious Tooth-Powder, leaving an abiding fragrance in the Mouth.
Per Bottle Re. 1.

ARECA OR SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE
Of surpassing Aroma and unequalled in cleansing and Preserving qualities.
Per Pot Re. 1.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-LOTION.
A Splendid Antiseptic Wash ensuring perfect purity of the Mouth and recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists.
Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

EAU DE BOTOT.
A favourite Purifying French Mouth-Lotion, and much used as a Gargle by Singers.
Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX.
One of the pleasantest of all preparations of Myrrh for the Mouth.
Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Camphorated Chalk ....Box As. 8, Bottle As. 12
„ Myrrh Dentifrice, Box As. 10 „ Re. 1
Charcoal Dentifrice ... „ „ 1
Pearl Dentifrice, Box As. 10 ... „ „ 1
Quinine Dentifrice ... „ „ 1
Peruvian Dentifrice ... „ „ 1

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMILE PERRENAUD, 70, Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs), France, wholesale purchaser of watch-making jewels, garnets, rough or roulé, sapphires, rubies, &c. Send specimens, prices, and conditions.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which was advertised to take place this day, at the office of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, Shamsji Hassaji-street, stands ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to be held at the same place at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To accept the resignation of the surviving Liquidator Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak, and to appoint another Liquidator in his place, if the shareholders may approve.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in place of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, deceased.

SHAPURJI B. KATRAK,
Liquidator.
12th August, 1884.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld. will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Don Tad, 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1884, at 11 a. m., to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th August to 27th August, 1884.

By order of the Directors.
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1884.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS SOCIETY Established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members Rs. 150.
Ordinary Members Rs. 6 per quarter.

Visitor to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month or 8 annas per week.

Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

CHANONRY SCHOOL, OLD ABERDEEN.

DIRECTOR—REV. ALEX. ANDERSON, LL.D.

THIS is a high-class Boarding School, and prepares boys for the Universities, the Public Service and Commercial life. The successes of former pupils have been numerous and remarkable, and many high places have been won in the I. C. S.

The system of training is complete and thorough, and the utmost attention is bestowed on the domestic comfort of each pupil, the school being thus specially suited for the children of parents resident in India or the Colonies.

Attached are extensive [illegible], &c., giving facilities for cricket, football, and other games.

Prospectus and all information to be had from

JOHN CLARKE, M. A.,
Head Master.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SPECIAL EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

	Rs.	as.
FINEST BRISTOL TOILET BRUSHES, warranted the best London make, for Ladies or Gentlemen ... per pair Rs. 2-8 to	9	0
FINEST TOILET BRUSHES, pair in Morocco cases, without handles, in fall-over cases, Rs. 8, 10 and	12	0
LADIES' WIRE BRUSHES, with Bristle Edges. Excellent Penetrating Brushes, but do not tear the Hair, the wires being set in India-rubber. A source of the greatest comfort to Ladies having long Hair ... each	1	8
Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES, (recommended for Neuralgia and Headache ... each	8	0
GENTLEMEN'S OFFICE BRUSHES, per pair	2	8
MOUSTACHE BRUSHES, Finest make, in Ivory handles ... each	1	12
BABIES' BRUSHES, with ivory handles, each Re. 1-4 to	5	0
Do. do. with satin-wood handles, each Re. 1 to	1	12

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPRAY APPARATUS, INHALERS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
SPRAY, RICHARDSON'S, 1 Jet	13	4
Do. do. 3 do.	18	0
Do. ARNOLD'S No. 1	5	0

The above is of improved form of spray producers, which, having a pliable tube, can readily be adjusted, so as to give a Spray for nose, throat, &c. By this simple arrangement one instrument is made to answer the same purposes which formerly required three distinct Spray Producers.

	Rs.	a.
SPRAY, CLARKE'S	4	8
Do. SEIGLE, complete	4	8
Do. STEAM, FOR CARBOLIC ACID, Pocket	3	8
PERFUME ODORATORS.		
FLASK ODORATOR, Maw's	1	12
FOUNTAIN do. do. Re. 1 and	1	8
SARATOGA do.	1	4
FRENCH VARIOUS ODORATORS, from Rs. 3 to	5	0
MAW'S ATMOSPHERIC do. A. 1 with Registered Telescopic Tube to fit any bottle	2	12
CHASTWORTH SPRAY ODORATORS, Silver and Nickel plated	3	8
Do. do. ... Gold plated	4	8
INHALERS.		
INHALER, GLASS, with Tubes	2	12
Do. MAW'S Earthen Double Valved	4	0
Do. do. Earthen Double Valved with tube Mouth-piece	6	8
Do. DR. NELSON'S, with Mouth-piece, complete	4	8
Do. ELLIS'S (Arnold and Son's)	3	8
ENEMA APPARATUS AND SYRINGES.		
MAW'S BRASS ENEMA SYRINGE TUBE, of Elastic Gum with metal pipe, in leather case	6	8
Do. BRASS with TELESCOPIC TUBE, Rs. 9-0 and	13	0
ARNOLD'S SIMPLEX, from Rs. 3-8 to	17	8
HIGGINS'S ENEMA, best vulcanised India-rubber, warranted to keep well in hot climates	2	12
INGRAM'S SEAMLESS, in one piece of India-rubber, best make	3	8
LYNCH'S PERFECTION ENEMA, on Higgins's Principle, in Mahogany or Leather case	4	8
Do. do. in Cedar case	4	0
Double Action ENEMA SYPHON	5	8
SAVORY and MOORE'S Portable Enema	10	0
SYPHON SYRINGE with Recto-Vaginal Cones for Congestion, Displacements or other Diseases	10	0
SPRAY SYRINGE (Matson's) for cleansing	6	0

India-rubber Ball Syringes of sizes.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Clinometers, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly-increasing branch of the Company's business receives great attention from the management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other house in India ; and taking into consideration the quality of the apparatus, chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

SHERRIES.

Cash. Rs.	as.		Credit. Rs.	as.
17	2	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine for General use ... Black Capsule	18	0
21	0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dry, a useful Dinner Wine ... Green „	22	0
22	0	MANZANILLA, pure natural ... Yellow „	23	0
25	11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Wine, very dry and fragrant ... Purple „	27	0
29	8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dessert Wine, possessing the celebrated old Caveza CZ character, well adapted for India ... Red Capsule	31	0
36	2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma ... White „	38	0

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

Octave. 13½ gals.	Qr. Cask 27 gals.	Per Hhd. 54 gals.		Per Hhd. 54 gals.	Qr. Cask 27 gals.	Octave 13½ gals.
Rs. 92-11	Rs. 171	Rs. 332-8	PALE MEDIUM DRY	Rs. 350	Rs. 180	Rs. 97-8
102-2	190	370-8	VINO DE PASTO	390	200	107-8
112-14	217-2	413-5	MANZANILLA	435	228-8	118-12

Our Sherries consist of direct shipments from the choicest Stocks in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain and will thus compare favourably with spurious so-called "Sherry," too much of which has of late years found its way into our markets. Our MANZANILLA is a delicate and genuine Wine with an exquisite bouquet.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India ; and it is now the favourite in numerous Messes, Hotels, &c.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

"Temple House,"
POONA.

Church-gate-street,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases. The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches. Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS.

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3½ octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced :—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell,	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves ; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

	Rs.
Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Five Octaves ; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells. ... 650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK THE UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY, &c., GIVING IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, Shanks and Son's "Caledonian," 10, 11 and 20-horse power.
VERTICAL ENGINES, with Boilers, Shanks and Son's, 4 and 10-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Clayton and Shuttleworth's, 10 and 12-horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES, Hindley's "Diagonal," 4-horse power.
CORNISH BOILER, with 5 Galloway Tubes, 20-horse power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Gwynne's, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Do. Do. Laurence's Improved, 4, 6, 7, and 8 inch.
STEAM PUMP, with Boiler, Tangye's, 4 inch water and steam cylinders.
PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES.
Single ended to punch and shear ½ plate.
Double ended, do. do. ¾ plate.
Do. do. do. 1 plate.
PLANING MACHINES, 4' by 1' 8" by 1' 8"
LATHES, SLIDING, SURFACING, AND SCREW CUTTING.
6" centre, 6' bed ; 7½" centre, 8' and 10' bed ;
9" centre, 10' and 12' bed ; 12" centre, 20' bed.
SCREWING MACHINES, Seller's Patent, to screw ½" to 1½" and ¾" to 2."
DRILLING MACHINES, various sizes.
SAW BENCHES, Ransome's, to carry Saws to 42" dia.
MORTAR MILLS, for Steam and Bullock power, 6, 7 and 8 feet pans.
PUMPS, Lift and Force, of various kinds, for manual power.
FIRE ENGINES, Metallic, for manual power.
CHAFF CUTTING AND GRAIN CRUSHING MACHINES.
CRAB WINCHES, Single and Double purchase, to take 2, 4 and 6 Tons, direct from barrel.
PULLEY BLOCKS, CHAINS, AND LIFTING JACKS.
DOULTON'S STONEWARE PIPES, 4 to 12 inches.
BAR IRON, Best Staffordshire, 'Hingley's Netherton Crown,' Round, Square, and Flat
Do. do. Hull Forge Co., Ordinary and Welsh.
ANGLE AND TEE IRON, of all ordinary sections.
PLATES, for Girder and Ship work, from ¼" to ¾" thick
Do. Lowmoor, for Boiler work.
SHEET IRON, of various gauges.
GALVANIZED, CORRUGATED AND PLAIN SHEETS AND RIDGING, Ash and Lacy's 'Globe Crown' brand.
CAST IRON PIPES, turned and bored, 2 to 9 inch ; also Bends and Tees.
WROUGHT IRON, do. ½" to 4" with fittings.
SLUICE VALVES, with Flanged and Socket Ends.
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES.
TAPS AND DIES, Whitworth's and Chatwin's.
PORTABLE FORGES, Bellows and Fan.
WIRE FENCING, ORNAMENTAL IRON GATES, &c.
ASPHALTE, "Seyssel," and BITUMEN.
STEAM VALVES, COCKS, TRAPS, and other Boiler Fittings.
BOLTS AND NUTS, RIVETS, NAILS, and other small Stores.
PICKAXES, SHOVELS, POWRAHS, DRILLS and Crowbars.
LEATHER BELTING AND DELIVERY HOSE, INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE, TANNED CANVAS, RUBBER LINED DELIVERY HOSE, &c.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER, 15 per cent. acid, and SANITAS POWDER as supplied to Bombay Municipality.
SILICATE PAINTS AND DURESCO in all colours.
LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, TURPENTINE, etc. etc.
FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY, extra quality.
PORTLAND CEMENT, Gibb's guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Best Coloured French Cambrics	6 for	30	0	Best Coloured Zephyr Shirtings	6 for	30	0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture	„	36	0	Best White or Coloured Spun Silks	„	70	0
Unshrinkable Flannels	„	52	0	Unshrinkable Silk and Wool	„	52	0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MUNROE, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

THE BOMBAY ICE-MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS at this Company's Factory at Mody Bay. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. A. W. Forde, M. I. C. E., Eldon-road.

All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th current, at noon.

By order of the Board.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a Meeting of the above Company held on the 11th August, 1884, it was RESOLVED to ISSUE 600 NEW SHARES of the value of Rs. 125 each.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Directors invite Tenders for the purchase of 500 shares.

Applications will not be received after 2 p.m. on the 20th instant. No application to be for less than 5 shares.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per share to accompany each tender, and in case of allotment the balance of Rs. 100 per share to be paid on or before 28th instant, after which date interest will be charged at 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors.
LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—JOHN S. CHRYSTAL has neither interest nor responsibility in the business carried on by the undersigned under the style of CHRYSTAL BROTHERS.

P. CHRYSTAL.
Bombay, 10th August, 1884.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1884, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFF,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 11th July, 1884.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant, to registered shareholders on 8th August, 1884.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1884.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 8th August, 1884.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 9th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of SALTPETRE 4,000 cwts. (more or less) yearly to the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee for three years will be received by the Superintendent at his Office up to noon on the 15th September, 1884.

Full particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

F. CALDECOTT, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
9th August, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

VICE-PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND :—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLICK, C.S.I.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, the RESIDENCE above the premises of Kemp & Co., Limited, Cumballa Hill, with Cook-room and Coach House. Apply to KEMP & Co., Limited.

CONJURING TRICKS.—Cabinets containing 5 to 10 capital Tricks with full directions. Also other Conjuring Tricks in great variety.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

BICYCLE FOR SALE, Coventry Club, all nickelplated, 52 inch, Ball bearings, Two lamps. Cost Rs. 325, price Rs. 175. Apply to Hurrichund Moroba, opposite to Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

CREWEL APPLIQUES, the most artistic designs worked in silk, can be easily sewn or glued on to any material and form a most effective decoration.—Steward and Co., 2, Church Gate-street.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents ; Pearse & Co., Limited retail agents, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"THE FIREFLY."—Handy little warming STOVES for wet weather. Price Rs. 8 and 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Vols. I., II., and XVI. of Encyclo. Brittanica, latest or ninth edition. Apply R. A. Parakh and Co., next door to Fort Police station, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edaljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE Original first-class HOTEL in Poona, The Royal Family, near Railway station, open to the westerly breeze, under new management, unexceptional testimonials.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

JUST RECEIVED, Black Waterproof Overland Trunks, airtight uniform Tin Boxes, &c., &c. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors, Hummum-street.

WANTED, an English nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

EXCHANGE WANTED by an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (5 years' total service), in the Punjab Irrigation Branch with an officer of similar standing in the Bombay General Branch. Address W. T. A., care of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

WANTED immediately an highly experienced Architect and Engineer to superintend and design construction of Palace. Salary Rupees five hundred per month. Required testimonials and certificates of examinations passed. Apply D. C. J., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

As usual on mail-day active business has been very limited, and there are a few changes to notice in any branch.

Rates of discount in London remain unchanged, and the only alteration given in Reuter's usual quotations for stocks is an advance of ⅛ to 107⅞ in the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Wheat and Rapeseed come unaltered. Linseed is steady, and partially 3d. per quarter higher to arrive. Poppyseed is quoted 6d. lower.

COTTON.—The Bureau report is evidently looked upon in Liverpool as not quite so favourable for the crop as had been anticipated. Reuter calls the market quiet, sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, spot prices unchanged, but American arrivals 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. Private advices, however, are firmer in tone, and there are some signs of an improved inquiry on the Continent, which, if decidedly manifested, would have more effect on Surats than anything else. In New York prices are unchanged both for ready Cotton and futures.

The market here continues dull with no new business passing, and prices are unchanged, both for old and new crops.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull, but supplies keep light, and prices do not give way sufficiently to admit of new business going through.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet, and we have not heard of any new engagements of importance. For Liverpool the liners have put up their rates again to 21s. 3d. for Wheat, old scale, but shippers do not seem disposed to go on at the rate. In outside chartering there is nothing doing.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods remain quiet at unaltered values, but the tendency is more against than in favour of holders. Coals meet a better general inquiry, and business has been done in Cardiff and Davison's August-September shipment at Rs. 15 alongside.

EXCHANGE has been practically unaltered here, the only real change being that the one bank which was drawing short usance yesterday at 1-32d. over the general rate, has not gone on to-day, and we therefore quote :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 9-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s. 7 17-32d. „
Do. Three months' sight .... 1s. 7 11 16d. „
Credits do. do. .... 1s. 7¾ to 25 32d. „
Francs do. do. .... Fcs. 2·08½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day at Rs. 99⅞ for Fours and Rs. 102½ to ⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are not quite so steady as they were yesterday afternoon. In Spinning Mills, Alliance have declined Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 5, Dhurrumsey and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 2½. Press Companies are quiet. Fort have declined Rs. 25, Mofussil and Prince of Wales, Rs. 2½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		R.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	785
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	337½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	555
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,300	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	5.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾	570
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	118
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18¾p.c.	510
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 12½	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100		3
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Budneira Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	50	..	250
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	105
Courla Mills	600	500	1,000	Rs. 40	750
D. Spinning	900	1,000	all	nil	412½
Empress S. & W. Co.	[illegible]	500	all	Rs. 37	860
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	45	810
Gulam Baba S. Co.	[illegible]	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	470
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	805
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	185
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	460
Jamer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	500
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,147½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	8 5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	302
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	136
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	308 xd
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	870
Manockjee Petit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 60	1,305
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs. 12	237½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,455
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Oriental	[illegible]	625	625	Rs. 20	630
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	400	400	Rs. 1.	545
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	..	18¾	245
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	50	500	30	180
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,472½
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 20	115
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	660
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	950
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 40	400
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	42.
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,280
Cossim Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,425
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	155
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co	150	320	3,200	350	3,150
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	400
Manicar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 15	337½
Mercantile Press	*000	125	125		135
Mofussil Co	3,1..	400	400	Rs. 45	412½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 20	222½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	705½
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	575
Sion Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 5	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 15	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	500	500	500		515
Volkart Press Co.	150	90		65	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	138
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	355
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	3,5	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300		1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	20	3,200
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	...	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	..	85
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,000	100	100 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	..	..		3¾
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100		35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 1	310
Mechanics Building Co.	4,00				23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	& 7½ p.c.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2		25
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,00	Rs. 1	1,100
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	11 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	16½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	11	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	50	Rs. 2	79

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,600 tons, Captain Thomas Collins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Armstrong, Hajee Vydeena Cassum, a gentleman, two ladies, and two infants, and four deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. Penfound, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr B. Vullee and friend, Mr. D Smith, four native gentlemen, and 49 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Assyria (s)	Penfound	Bussorah, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Werneth Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool, &c.
	Assam (s)	Cole	London, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.
„ Chilka, to Rangoon, &c.
„ Mobile, to Jeddah, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—4 cases aniline-dye, Chottimull Bagree; 13 cases champagne, The Bombay Club; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Agra s—3 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Japanese s—7 cases silvered plate glass, B. Rigold and Bergmann; 5 bales paper, Byramjee Furdonjee and Co; 4 cases china toys, Essoofally Cadurbhoy; 32 bales paper and 3 cases envelops, The Bombay Gazette.

Manilla s—22 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Lombardy s—180 boxes bar silver (Rs. 540,000), The Chartered M. Bank; 2 boxes gold bars, (Rs. 124,000), The National Bank; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 60,000), The French Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munro s—41 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

Clan Murray s—12 cases whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.

Nubia s—45 cases whiskey, Bolton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 100 kegs iron rose nails, Tyebally Abdoolally; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 cases whiskey, Bolton and Co.

California s—2 casks copper wire, Ebramjee Esmaljee.

Hispania s—36 cases lamps, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—388 cases brandy, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2,000 cwts wheat, William Ball and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Pachoobhoy Tokersee; 53 bales hemp, Hormusjee Rustomjee; 2,000 cwts bones, Esmail Peerdina; 1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Veljee; 51 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 89 cwts coir yarn, Laljee Poonsey and Co.

Clan Munro s—4 bales wool, Kisorchund Kishoulall; 2,000 cwts wheat, Moolji Jewraj and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Khuttow Sewjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Veejee Hunsraj; 4 bales cotton, Goculdass Damjee; 250 bales cotton, Narotumdass Gordhundass; 35 bales wool, Ookerdas Khetsy; 807 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Fuckeer Mahamed Vully Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Japanese s—72 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,456 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina; 330 cwts gambier, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 60 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and case T. shells, Dewraj Peerbhoy; 44 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 62½ cwts chutney and 1 case oilmanstores, Manockjee Pestonjee and Sons; 43 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

Assam s—800 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 11 bundles ivory, Thundooram Peenidas; 13 bundles ivory, Merally Goomar; 20 bundles ivory, Abdoola Lillany.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton s—1,000½ cwts groundnuts, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 1,650 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Accomac s—700 cwts rapeseed, A. Riesshock and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—77 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Settna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—250 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·725
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·2
maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind*	SW, SSW, SW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	219
Fall of Rain	0·77
Total fall during the month	1·55
„ „ „ year	40·70

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Hughes, Major, Comst. Dept., on leave, from England.

AUGUST 11.

Kent, Lieut, R. A., on leave, from Secundrabad.

AUGUST 12.

Smith, Dy. Surg.-General., on duty, from Secundrabad.

Walker, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Thatcher, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Bangalore.

Tighe, Lieut., 7th Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Lake, Major, R. A., on exchange, to England.

Trifford, Captain, N. Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Chekrata.

Soady, Lieut., Devonshire, on duty, to Jullunder.

Ferris, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Logan, Col., Staff Corps, on leave.

Dannania, Surg., to rejoin, to Deesa.

Weir, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Aden.

Smith, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, to England.

Walker, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Woodhouse, Lieut., R. Sussex, to join, to Mutra.

Chapman, Lieut.-Col., 17th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. Wyer, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 13, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp.

Members wishing to compete in the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting are informed that the entrance sheet can be seen at head-quarters any day from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

N.-W. PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(North Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr E A Cline, Depy Coll of Allahabad, privilege leave for 1 month, from 1st Aug 1884.

Dr J Anderson, Civil Surg, Moradabad, privilege leave for 21 days, from 20th Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

In supersession of Notification from this Dept, dated 3rd June 1884, Lieut-Col G F I Graham, Dist Supdt of Police, Agra, privilege leave for 1 month, from 15th Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

Surg J Moran, MD, 6th Native Infantry), to hold civil medical charge of the Moradabad dist, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr J Anderson, or until further orders.

Inspector J Mathews to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col C H Cartor, or until further orders.

Mr A C Eavans, Exec Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Exec Engr of the Cawnpore and Special Survey Div, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt J Olibborn, SC, or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette.)

The services of Mr J R Maconachie, BCS, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Dept of Finance and Commerce, from 7th of Aug 1884, or such subsequent date as his services may be required.

Mr G Knox, Depy Commr is, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No 1537, dated 12th June 1884, posted to the Hoshiarpur dist, of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 31st July 1884, relieving Col H V Riddell, Offg Depy Commr, transferred.

Mr W E Browne, Extra Asst Commr, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, from the afternoon of the 31st July 1884.

The Rev C A Gillmore, who has been appointed a Jr Chapl on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to officiate as Chapl of Lahore, from the forenoon of the 26th June 1884, *vice* the Rev F J Montgomery, proceeded on leave.

Mr G E Wakefield, Depy Commr, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave for 3 months, from the forenoon of the 4th Aug 1884.

Col H V Riddell is, on being relieved of the charge of the Hoshiarpur dist, transferred to Ludhiana as Offg Depy Commr, vice Mr G E Wakefield, proceeded on leave.

Mr E W Parker, Offg Judl Asst, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 18 days from the afternoon of the 31st July 1884.

Mr R E Younghusband, Asst Commr, is, on the termination of the privilege leave granted him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 1255, dated 7th May, 1884, appointed to officiate as Judl Asst, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr E W Parker.

Mr F W R Fryer, Depy Commr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 28 days, from the afternoon of the 31st July 1884.

Mr A Christie is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Hazara, during the absence on leave of Mr Fryer.

W Coates, Offg Supdt of the Lahore Central Jail, Dist Jail and Female Penitentiary, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 9 days, from the afternoon of the 18th July 1884.

Surg G J Shand, M D, Indian Medical Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed to officiate as Supdt of the Lahore Central Dist Jail and Female Penitentiary during the absence on leave of Surg W Coates.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, out to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co,
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—August 10, at Hingoli Deccan, the wife of Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

HUME—August 12, the wife of Rev. E. S. Hume, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMA—August 12, at Tardeo, Jussawalla's bungalow, Pucibai, wife of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, aged 60. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place at 7 a.m. to-day. (Wednesday.)

FULTON—August 11, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Lionel Edmund, younger son of E. M. H. Fulton, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged six months and 17 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAWE—July 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Cecil Bagshawe, of a daughter.

McDERMOTT—August 4, at Peshawar, the wife of M. T. McDermott, Post Master, of a son.

MATTHEWS—August 3, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of G. Matthews, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—August 6, at Goalundo, the wife of Vincent Richards, F. R. C. S. E., of a son.

RINGROW—July 30, at Rajamundry, the wife of N. M. W. Ringrow, of a daughter.

SARGENT—August 4, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. E. J. Sargent, Audit Department, S. P. and D. Railway, of a daughter.

SAKER—August 4, at 2-1, Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Saker, of a son.

DEATH.

CORRIGAN—July 21, at Lahore, Samuel Atkin Lawrence Corrigan, C. E., aged 31 years and 5 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1884.

THERE is evidently a misapprehension in London as to the possible clashing of the Bombay International Exhibition, with the Exhibition of Indian and Colonial products which is to be to the Metropolis next year what the "Healtheries" is in the present summer, and the "Fisheries" was in that of last year. The two Exhibitions are so different in their scope and purpose, and will be held at periods so little synchronous, that there could be no rivalry, and one would not to any appreciable extent interfere with the prosperity and the success of the other. The London Exhibition it is intended to open on 1st May, 1885, and it will be kept open, no doubt, until September, if so long, the chief attraction of this species of Exhibition being the evening displays, which cannot be prolonged into the autumnal season, when the evenings are cold and short. The Bombay International Exhibition will open in November, 1885, and it will continue till the setting in of the hot weather in 1886. If the two Exhibitions could in any way be regarded as in competition, it is obvious that the Bombay Exhibition alone would suffer, for it would come six months after that in London was complete and opened. But we in Bombay understand so well that there can be no question of rivalry or competition, that we are quite willing to acquiesce in the arrangement which would give to the London Exhibition all the advantages of priority. It is evident, however, that in London the matter is not regarded with equal equanimity. There seems to be an impression that, in some way or other, the Bombay Exhibition of the cold weather of 1885-86 may interfere with the London Exhibition of the summer of 1885. Bombay may possibly regard the existence of this impression as an involuntary compliment. But it is not, as we conceive, founded upon a correct appreciation of facts. Be that as it may, the Government of India has addressed the Bombay Government the following telegram :—"Secretary of State telegraphs requesting postponement Bombay Exhibition till 1887. Letter follows." When the promised letter arrives, we shall of course be put in possession of the precise grounds on which the Secretary of State has based his request. Of their general nature there cannot be much doubt ; they are of the kind we have just indicated.

It must be confessed that a request of this nature, addressed to the Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, will give rise to a certain amount of embarrassment. There can be no indisposition to accede to the wishes of the Secretary of State in such a matter. If the postponement could be effected without jeopardising the prospects of the Bombay Exhibition, it would no doubt be cheerfully agreed to, even at the cost of some inconvenience and disappointment. But, in truth, while the postponement is asked for under what is evidently a complete misconception of the needs of the case, the putting off for a second time of the Exhibition in Bombay, might place the whole undertaking in a very different position from that which it now occupies. The general public have already guaranteed some fifteen lakhs for the Exhibition, and it is expected that what with the Government proportional guarantee, the Municipal guarantee, and other contributions, some twenty-two or twenty-three lakhs will be soon within reach. This large sum has been obtainable in the expectation that the Exhibition, which has been already postponed from the cold weather of 1884-85 to that of 1885-86, will be held in the latter period. It is not convenient for guarantors, especially in India, to incur a liability which continues indefinitely or unduly into the future. The risk of seeing a number of withdrawals follow upon a postponement of the Exhibition, cannot be overlooked. It would not be wise to incur the danger which would be involved, especially when the request for postponement is made without any knowledge that such a risk would be incurred. If the real state of the case be explained to the Government of India, there is ground to hope that the Secretary of State may be prevailed upon to waive his request. That request, as we have said, was based upon an assumption that the two Exhibitions would in some way interfere with one another, if that in Bombay were opened within six months of that in London. The assumption is considered by those who have gone into the question in Bombay, to be quite erroneous, and it is certain that if one Exhibition interferes with the other, it is that which is held after the other is closed, which must suffer, and not the one which has had the field to itself for the best part of the year.

However, we are a reasonable and practical folk in Bombay. It may be possible to make a concession which would obviate all misgivings as to any rivalry injuriously affecting the London Exhibition. Probably it is thought in London that Native Chiefs and others having exhibits which could not well be duplicated, might be disposed to send them to Bombay, rather than to the remote Metropolis, if a choice had to be made. We are inclined to think that, if such a choice had to be made, the probability is that Native Chiefs having such special exhibits to send, would not unnaturally prefer to remit them to London, where they would come under the eyes of the Prince of Wales and the British public. But it would be easy to reconcile all interests by deferring the opening of the Bombay Exhibition from the 1st of November for, say, a period of six weeks. By opening it on or about the 15th of December a considerable margin of time would be allowed, in which it would be possible to transmit objects which had been on view in London to the Exhibition about to be held in Bombay. It might be impossible to re-transmit from London the Indian exhibits in their entirety in order that they might be displayed in the Bombay cold weather Exhibition, and it would not be desirable to do so. But this would be easy enough in many cases, where there was a special reason for doing so. The ordinary Indian exhibits which find their way to London will probably remain there in the hands of purchasers. One of the great objects of Exhibitions is to find new markets for remote or novel products. There ought to be no difficulty when collecting exhibits throughout India to prevail upon exhibitors to prepare goods in duplicate, so that they might be sent together at a minimum of trouble to Bombay, the one set of articles for transmission to London, and the other for exhibition here. It would economise the time and exertions of local officers who solicit or suggest a preparation of exhibits, thus to kill two birds with one stone, and the interests of both Exhibitions would be thereby served with a minimum of effort. Both undertakings can be with a little management rendered mutually helpful. The request for postponement telegraphed by the Secretary of State will doubtless be withdrawn, or modified when all the circumstances are explained. We are satisfied that it would never have been preferred at all if the true state of the case was understood in London.

IT is impossible to deny that the Amir of Afghanistan has some reason for feeling reluctant to undertake any responsibility with regard to the safety of the Delimitation Commission and its escort while in transit through his territories. He has been taught by the misfortunes which overtook his predecessor when a chance fight led to the collision between Sir Louis Cavagnari's escort and the Afghan regulars, with the result which we all know. Yakoob lost his throne, although it was made as clear as anything could be that, so far as he was personally concerned, he had nothing whatever to do with that catastrophe, which he said at the time meant ruin to him. Thus was justified what was considered the obstinate refusal of Shere Ali to give his consent to the presence of a British Envoy at Kabul. He said that individually he had no objection to the presence of an Englishman at the capital, but that some ghazee would infallibly attempt his life, there would be a disturbance, and the Afghan Raj would be made answerable. The fact that responsibility in these cases will be inexorably enforced is what makes the matter so serious for all concerned. It is not possible to send English officials into Afghanistan, or anywhere else beyond the frontiers, and let them take their chance. But it is hard upon the Amir or other chief who may be compromised by a desperado or even a chance medley that he should be involved in ruin, if not brought within the shadow of the gallows, in order that a burden of responsibility too heavy for his shoulders, may not be practically of no account whatever. In the present case Abdul Rahman prefers to act with the prudence of his uncle Shere Ali, rather than incur obligations which proved the ruin of his cousin Yakoob. We in India will not commit the mistake which proved so calamitous in the case of Shere Ali, of attributing to ill-will and badly concealed truculence the reluctance to become responsible for the absolute safety of English officials and their escort in Afghan territory. Taught by a succession of untoward events, we understand better how things really are in Afghanistan. We will not attach any exaggerated importance to the attitude of the Amir on the present occasion. Our Simla correspondent states that it is believed that exceptional and unforeseen difficulties have arisen with regard to the preliminaries in the work of the Delimitation Commission. It is stated that before the Commission sets out a general understanding between Russia, England, and Afghanistan will have to be arrived at. If this belief, which is stated to be prevalent at Simla, be accepted as well-founded, the statement of certain Russian papers that the right of the Amir to be represented when the delimitation of his frontier is being effected, is not a mere figment of the Muscovite imagination. It must be borne in mind, however, that our correspondent expressly states that the Government of India preserves strict silence with regard to this point. The rumours which are in circulation must therefore be taken for what they are worth. It is open to consideration whether the engagement by which the Amir undertook to be guided in his foreign relations entirely by the Government of India, would not be somewhat strained if he were not allowed even a consultative voice in regard to the delimitation of his own frontier. The susceptibilities of the sovereign might be reconciled with the obligations of the vassal, by allowing him to be represented on the Commission, while reserving to the British and Russian representatives the right to come to a binding decision. Matters have taken such a course that now, if the Delimitation Commission does not set out, the Russians will claim freedom of action in regard to the arrangement of land-marks on their southern frontier. It would be as well to bear this in mind, and bring the resources of persuasive diplomacy to bear, while there is yet time, upon the Amir of Kabul.

THE scandalous stories which were industriously spread in detriment of the Nizam and his Minister, Nawab Salar Jung, found a sufficiently wide echo in India, and even in London, where Mr. Gorst made them part of his brief against Lord Ripon's settlement of the Hyderabad Government. The stories told were indeed so improbable that they did not get a credence proportionate to their circulation. It was pretty well understood that their origin was due to a desire to discredit the political arrangement which was made in February last, in the hope of facilitating the return to power of the party which was then turned out of office. It is, however, satisfactory to hear that the calumnies so persistently kept in the air have proved when investigated to be entirely baseless. We hear from Simla that Sir Oliver St. John, who proceeded thither after Mr. Cordery's return from leave, has completely exonerated the Nizam and his Minister from the faults which were so persistently attributed to them. While at Hyderabad, Sir Oliver had unusual opportunities of ascertaining for himself how far these tales were borne out by facts. He saw a good deal of the inner side of affairs during his shikar trips with the Nizam and his Minister. Sir Oliver found that instead of the prodigious absorption of fermented liquors for which these excursions were alleged to be designed, the Nizam and his Minister were Blue Ribbonists of the strictest kind. These excursions were a happy combination of sport and work which many other native princes of India might do well to imitate. The young Minister is working away zealously at the reforms left unfinished at the death of Sir Salar Jung. Administrative affairs are now practically cleared of the confusion into which they had lapsed during the interregnum, and a strong and vigorous Government is established in place of last year's reign of terror. The Minister is accessible to his secretaries, and does not transact business in a cellar, or carry his State documents about in his pocket, as Mr. Gorst unkindly said the Peshkar was in the habit of doing. Much, no doubt, still remains to be done, but there is nothing which cannot be accomplished by a little steady work. We hear that the Minister has been invited to visit the Viceroy, and that he is expected to arrive at Simla shortly before the close of Lord Ripon's last season at the Himalayan capital.

WE hear that most encouraging letters have been received from Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Birdwood, and other influential Anglo-Indians in London, proferring encouragement and co-operation in the work of organising the Bombay International Exhibition. Sir Cunliffe Owen, who has had an immense experience of successful Exhibitions, is, we understand, willing to become Chairman of the London Committee for the furtherance of that undertaking.

THE BOMBAY AND THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

THE following is a telegram from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Simla, the 9th August, 1884 :—"Secretary of State telegraphs requesting postponement Bombay Exhibition till 1887. Letter follows."

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

THERE are two things to be looked forward to as about to happen before the end of the month. One is the arrival from England of the text of the Railway Committee's Report ; the other is the receipt of the Commissioners' answers now being collected in Bengal on the subject of the Bengal Rent Bill. There are a host of subsidiary matters greatly interesting to the English public and perhaps the Afghan, Russian, Indian, and Persian, publics too ; and these also will receive mention in their due order. With reference to the railways, the Government of India is apparently unwilling to form any conclusions even of a conjectural character on the subject of the Railway Committee's recommendations. They naturally wish to have the *ipsissima verba* of the Report before them. The telegram which your enterprise placed before the Bombay public, containing a *résumé* of the Report, is doubtless faithful. But all the same, Government prefers to wait. It is, in fact, not quite clear now whether the recommendations of the Committee are to be regarded as a positive exhortation to the Government to actively encourage by every possible State means the construction of several thousand miles more railway in India ; or whether the recommendations are of such a kind as to leave the question of extensive, immediate, and fresh construction precisely where it was before the Railway Committee took their seats at Westminster and Mr. Baxter was hurried away from the necessary revision of his exhaustive work on India. It is to be hoped the former will turn out to be the case, and that the Government will have real support for their spirited policy. But we must wait a fortnight or so to be certain. There is a phrase, by the way, in the *résumé* of the recommendations which I may endeavour to explain. The Committee is represented as recommending that the guarantee for the Southern Maratha Railway should be "made absolute." The meaning of that is this. Most people are aware that in the case of the Southern Mahratta line the working company, by giving twelve months' notice, can throw up their responsibilities, and transfer them to the shoulders of the Indian Government. The meaning of the recommendation I refer to is, that this condition should be expunged or in some way obviated, and the company be bound to manage the line without any such objectionable prerogative. As has been explained to your readers by telegram, the recommendations of the Railway Committee are in reality of more interest to the English promoters than to the Indian Government. Even now the English promoters may be knocking at the doors of the India Office, inspirited to enterprise by the encouragement the Committee's Report may have caused. As to that particular recommendation about raising the necessary funds so far as may be in India, there appears to me to be only a few more railway promoters in India than there are snakes historically ascribable to Iceland. For—the recommendation of the Committee notwithstanding—the Report of Colonel Stanton for 1883-84 shows that up to this but very little more than a million of money has been raised from the Indian capitalist, for the construction of the ten-and-half thousand miles of railway now open for traffic in the country.

With regard to the Bengal Rent Bill, I am inclined to think the zemindars of the Bengal Presidency may make up their minds to the acceptance of the inevitable ; that is to say, to the passage of the Bill before Lord Ripon is succeeded by Lord Dufferin, or by Lord Northbrook, or by any one else. The answers of the Bengal Commissioners are unlikely to greatly retard the progress of the Bill. The Bill indeed would perhaps have become law before now but for the discovery by the Government of India of the existence of a vast number of entirely dissimilar tenures in Bengal ; for it was the discovery of the existence of dissimilar tenures that necessitated recourse to the Commissioners. The zemindars of Bengal were no doubt in hopes that they might procure the institution of a roving Commission. Such a Commission, they hoped, would, by its elastic nature, become endowed with the characteristics of Mr. Eugene Sue's Wandering Jew, and would engage in a pilgrimage through Bengal which would rival in duration the one thousand and odd years during which that perturbed spirit made the circuit of the habitable globe. At any rate, said the zemindars to themselves, a roving Commission will postpone the Bill until the advent of a new Viceroy. A new Viceroy will not pass a Bill as to which he is luckier than most men here in being ignorant. A new Viceroy will listen all over again to the numerous objections which the attack on the selfish interests of the zemindars has not failed to produce. And perhaps, they reflect, if all goes well the Bengal Rent Bill may be converted not into a Legislative Act, but into a vehicle for conveying to the minds of successive Viceroys the elegant and interesting land literature of Bengal.

I should tell you that our military man in Simla cares very little about the Railway Committee, and I am ashamed to say, nothing at all about the Bengal Rent Bill ; and that it is for this reason the military subjects now uppermost in conversation here, are treated of in the third place, and by preference of the writer in due subordination to matters affecting the Indian community. The military man discusses with his brethren the prospects of the Delimitation Commission, the Zhob Valley Expedition, and the possibilities in connection with the Meerut command. One would think, indeed, that the Delimitation Commission, at least from the side of India, would quite possibly fall through. Up to the time of this writing the Amir of Afghanistan will say nothing as to an escort, perhaps (if a barbarian can have any feeling at all) being moved to indignation at Russian and Englishman alike for interfering with his sacred terminalia, not with the object of benefiting His Highness, but with the purpose of drawing a line where, if it is wanted, a *casus belli* can be readily established when England and Russia are tired of peace, or when the new Conservative Ministry comes to play its first trump in the game of foreign politics, in which Mr. Gladstone seems, not too successfully, to have revoked.

As to the expedition to the Zhob Valley, there is a rumour that will be curtailed to the dimensions of a well-protected survey party. It would never do to drop both the Delimitation Commission and the Zhob Expedition, for we should then be compelled to remain quietly inside our own boundaries : it would be particularly hard to give up the latter, because we have already sacrificed to that expedition a couple of camps-of-exercise which Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief, had set his heart on. Of course, it came as a gentle surprise to our amiable Chief to learn from the Government of India that there actually were financial difficulties in the way, and that the modest two-and-a-half lakhs Sir Donald required could be only put at his disposal if by any unparalleled military statistical feat he could show where on earth the money was to be got. The third military topic is as to the chance of Sir George Greaves being sent to Meerut in relief of the Duke of Connaught, who is anxious to leave India. Sir George Greaves's tenure as Adjutant-General in India determines next October. By that time the Duke of Connaught will have served a year in this country. For my part, I cannot see why His Highness should serve any longer. If he were a civilian, not a military, prince the matter might be different. Were he a civilian prince it might be expected, or at least hoped, that he would take an interest in our Indian millions, and the presence of one of the royal house of England engaged for a term of years in the active administration of the Indian Empire would help to consolidate the English rule in India ; and in that case there might eventually arise in this country a dynastic rule which future historians might not be unwilling to mention in the same breath with the great Mahomedan empires that rose in Delhi. But as the prince is a soldier, he has probably confined himself to the routine of military duties in his command ; and for all we know has given little attention to an old-world subject like Indian dynasties. Furthermore, you take into account what would be the sorrow of an English Queen who should lose a second son away from English shores.

So mournful a supposition reminds me that there is much domestic anxiety and some deep distress in Simla. A good deal of fever is abroad. I venture to say that neither of our civil surgeons, who appear to be the most unselfish and industrious men, spend five hours out of the twenty-four in his own home. The sickness has been rife for three weeks past, but the station was particularly moved only a day or two ago by the news that Miss Biddulph, eldest daughter of Sir M. Biddulph, had fallen a victim to the prevailing form of typhoid. Miss Biddulph in her short lifetime appears to have won and to have deserved a very general esteem.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mrs. Glynn, Mr. M. J. Scobie, and Mr. J. Harman.
For Venice.—M. F. Van Baca.
For Malta.—Mrs. Grant.

SPORTING.

BARODA RACES, 1885.

THERE will be Races in Baroda on the 6th, 8th, and 10th of January, 1885.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Nubia, in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

POONA AT THE PLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MONDAY MIDNIGHT.

ALL Poona was at the play to-night, that is, all who have not arranged to come to-morrow, when the Governor and the party from Gunesh Khind will put in an appearance. Of the performance I give you my impressions red-hot, for the carriages from the Soldiers' Institute, where the amateurs showed the metal of which they are made, are still rolling past my window, hastened by the rain. There have been showers all through the day, and just as we were leaving the Institute, a rather smart downpour made us race to where we had arranged to lay our heads till morning. As to the players, the honours seemed to be equally divided between the two sexes, for whereas in the opening farce the fun was always at its height when Mr Beaumont's figure was in view, the charming impersonation by Mrs. Hay in the comedy which followed gained her the entire suffrages of her audience. With singular modesty on the part of the promoters of the performances, it is nowhere stated what object is to be benefited by the proceeds. These will be considerable, for some hundred and fifty reserved seats were occupied to-night, and to-morrow another row or two of chairs to the full width of the stage will have to be added to the reserved accommodation. I understand, however, that St. Mary's Church Organ fund is to receive the windfall. We were played into our seats by the band of the King's Own, and Mr. Coen's men not only filled the orchestra, but several of the chief instrumentalists had to rest outside that oblong area. The beautifully painted drop scene was raised at first to the time-honoured amateur selection of *Turnhim out.* On this occasion it had to be granted, before many entrances and exits had been made, that results fully justified the choice. The farce was played to the end in a good oldfashioned spirit of liveliness that would have rejoiced the heart of many a steady-going playgoer at home, who is now lamenting that farce, like many other theatrical delights of his youth, has become a thing of the past.

Here is the cast :—

Nicodemus Nobbs	Mr. Holloway.
Mr. Mackintosh Moke	Mr. Beaumont.
Mr. Eglantine Roseleaf	Mr. Bonomi.
Julia (Moke's wife)	Mrs. Fall.
Susan	Mrs. Hay.

Mr. Holloway's fanciful figure will for long remain a laughable picture. As he burst into the room with a bundle of toy windmills in his hand and stood before the audience a glorified edition of a London costermonger, there was a roar of laughter. His suit of cords and his rabbit-skin cap, his gorgeous waistcoat of the gayest chintz, and the "belcher" neckerchief which muffled his throat were new and immaculate, and this proclaimed him, it is true, a costermonger in holiday attire, whereas Nicodemus is introduced in the full swing of his itinerant trade in windmills. But we could well afford to forgive this error, for Mr. Holloway's was a most striking piece of character-acting. In many respects it brought to the mind the Sam Gerridge as performed when the original *Caste* Company was in existence. Not only was Mr. Holloway's get-up marvellous and complete even to the expanse of dark blue, which betokened much shaving, but his attitudes and facial expression were at times a perfect study in humour. Do you recollect the picture in the *Pickwick Papers* which represents the elder Mr. Weller attacking Mr. Stiggins at the historical meeting of the Brick-lane Branch ? Our Nicodemus danced around Mr. Moke, whom he erroneously turns out of his own household, with the same buoyant and cork-like manner that distinguished Sam Weller's revered parent, and his manual dexterity was equally a marvel to behold. Mrs. Hay made a very pretty figure as the maid-of-all-work in the household of the Mokes, and the scenes between Susan and Nicodemus were full of enjoyment. To be sure, there was on certain occasions an unnatural restraint, and it was impossible to withhold our laughter when we saw the old sweethearts kissing in the air, Nicodemus bestowing his chaste salute somewhere behind the ears of his loved one. Mr. Bonomi's Eglantine Roseleaf was a capital portrait of the exquisite lady-killer, and gained him special recognition. Mrs. Fall, in her original entry as Julia, was a charming picture of feminine consternation, and Mr. Moke's martyrdom under his own roof was amusingly pourtrayed by Mr. Beaumont. There is nothing very much to my taste in The Bonnie Fishwife, which formed the second portion of the programme, and the amateurs deserve all the credit for the success they made it. Within a couple of acts are comprised both comedy and farce, and the curtain falls on a *finale* that would not be out of place in the wild atmosphere of burlesque. Thus runs the bill of the play :—

Sir Hiccory Heartycheer (a steady old gentleman)	Mr. Bonomi.
Wildoates Heartycheer (His son, a Mighty young gentleman)	Mr. Forster.
Gaiters (Valet to Mr. Wildoates, a cool gentleman)	Mr. Hart.
Miss Thistledown (A romantic young lady)	Mrs. Hay.
Maggie Macfarlane (A Newhaven fishwife)	Mrs. Hay.

The scene opens in Sir Hiccory's library, where the old man awaits the arrival of his son from the Continent. From the valet of Mr. Wildoates, who precedes his arrival, the baronet learns something of the young man's Continental career, which might reasonably justify the project in respect of which he had been summoned home. His father informs him that a bride has been selected for him, the invitations issued, and the wedding ceremony fixed for the following Wednesday. The young man refuses to accept the wooing by proxy. Melodramatic threats of disinheritance and re marriage follow from his parent, and in the end the former seeks safety in flight. To Sir Hiccory then enters, Miss Thistledown, the young man's destined bride. She convinces the old gentleman of the error in his tactics, urges that the conquest should have been left in her hands, announces that in the guise of a Newhaven fishwife she has already met him and made a breach in his affections, and she determines to follow up the pursuit in this character. This she does in the second act, overtaking her lover in the Highlands, and, having won his pledge, re-appears, like Rosalind, in her own character. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole burden of the piece rests upon the shoulders of the representative of this double part, but Mrs. Hay came off triumphantly. She does not appear until towards the conclusion of the opening act, when she mollifies Sir Hiccory's rage by her sophistry pleading in the archest manner that love should be free and unrestrained in its selection, and confessing that, animated by the same objection to being disposed of in matrimony without her choice, she had already, in an assumed character, made acquaintance with the baronet's son. Her re-appearance in the second act, where she overtakes young Heartycheer and his valet in the Highlands, was a delightful surprise. Her entry is heralded by the musical cry of "Caller Herrin," and, as Maggie Macfarlane, Mrs. Hay presents herself, the bonniest of fishwives. Her dainty and picturesque costume, jauntily worn, set off her charm to advantage, and as she placed her loaded creel upon the floor of the stage, her merry laugh infected the whole theatre. She finds the pair prepared for a shooting excursion, master and man, alike, having donned the kilt, and as the ridiculous figure of gaiters meets her view her joyous exclamation, "Sic a kilt !" gave the keynote to her subsequent acting. Playful and earnest in turns, Maggie recalls to her lover the fond passages they had previously exchanged, and tries to arouse his jealousy by telling him of her conquests among the youth of Edinburgh, where she pretends she plies her vocation. Nothing could exceed the drollery with which she described the pangs of one who was, she said, unto her as a shadow who never told his love, but showed it by buying up the contents of her creel, without even questioning the price per dozen, and then flung from her as if she were a "bogle." Driven at last to tears, she and her sweetheart sit, "cheek touching cheek, loof locked in loof," when a strange couple in stranger attire burst into the room. Maggie introduces them as her father and mother, and in some tearful tongue they upbraid him with savage ferocity. But even with this awful relationship in prospective, Wildoates, driven to desperation, declares his intention of making Maggie his wife, the elderly couple show themselves to be his own father and valet in masquerading attire, and the Scotch fishwife confesses herself to be a Devonshire girl, with a whole arm's length list of accomplishments. Mrs. Hay's broad Scotch had been a treat to hear, her busy by-play proved her a studious and practised actress, and her winsome countenance reflected every passing feeling with rare fidelity of expression. Herself not unlike Mrs. Kendal in her more youthful days, Mrs. Hay's method might have been acquired from that chief favourite of the Robertson family. Her most effective touches were those given when, kneeling above her creel and ranging its contents upon her hands, she draws a lively picture of the pains of her imaginary love-sick swain, the climax coming with a burst of merriment as she lifts the glowing face which she says affrights the youth as as if it were that of the "de'il." Her song "Caller Herrin" was a delicious bit of melody, and we were merciless enough to demand an encore, although the fair vocalist was having her energies sufficiently taxed without any additional imposition to her prescribed part. The voice of the prompter was too often lifted towards Mr. Forster, and there is little doubt he would have played with much greater ease and self-possession if his memory had not at times deserted him. Mr. Hart's appearance as Gaiters, the valet, was always effective. His introductory discription of their continental experiences was rattled off in telling fashion. Condemned subsequently to the Highland costume, his aspect was as woe-begone as that of the Jackdaw of Rheims after the curse. Upon his entry in perilously abbreviated kilt, his cool assurance gone with his claret-coloured livery, the agonised appearance of Gaiters was irresistibly ludicrous, and the awestricken expression with which he watched his gun would have matched that attributed to the great Nathaniel Winkle himself. Mr. Bonomi saved himself skilfully from the melodramatic heavy father in the opening act, and put as much fire into the character as would have sufficed for Sir Anthony Absolute in the scene with his son Jack. When these two combined forces as the sham Highland couple the fun was fast and furious, and Mr. Hart in petticoats, a plaid shawl of the most glaring pattern, and a poke bonnet, hurling reproaches at the Sassenach lord was a sight worthy of the gods. It wanted only the skirling of the bagpipes which Mr. Bonomi carried to make us crack our sides. I understand that Mrs. Hay is no baby in matters theatrical. I wonder if she has ever thought of trying the part of a Maggie Macfarlane in another piece. Some times I am inclined to think the success of the collaboration of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Gilbert hardly compensates for the latter's previous work being pigeon-holed in oblivion. Let Mrs. Hay in her next attempt induce her associates to muster all their strength and consent to a production of *Engaged,* that uproariously mirthful three-act farce which first saw the light at the Haymarket and afterwards set all England laughing. How deliciously from the lips of Mrs. Hay would come the guileless speeches of *that* Maggie Macfarlane.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Dr. Blaney's letter in your paper of the 9th inst., he treats my quotation from his speech at the Corporation meeting of the 27th August, 1878, as if it had been at a meeting of the Town Council, though I most distinctly stated that it was at the Corporation meeting above-mentioned. Having done this, he goes back to his old theory of being bound, as chairman of the Town Council, to put the resolutions of the Council before the Corporation, and not to oppose them, however adverse they might be to his personal views, and does not give a direct reply to my question. In August, 1878, he stated that it was his duty as a public man, and as a member of the Corporation, loyally to support the Corporation's vote in favour of the system of sewerage of which a portion has since been carried out ; but he now writes :—"I refuse to be a thick-and-thin advocate of any system which is unsupported by evidence that the system will preserve health." I ask—Was there such evidence in 1878 ? If not, why did Dr. Blaney act as he then did ? If there was, what has since become of it ? Dr. Blaney is now, and has long been, a most determined opponent of the system which the Corporation decided to adopt, and the question is as to why when in August, 1878, and perhaps for some time longer, he felt bound to be so thoroughly loyal to the Corporation's vote, he should since have acted so differently.

Judging from Dr. Blaney's speeches and writings on the subject, one would suppose that he would rather die than allow the expression of his opinion on a subject of such vital importance to the health of Bombay to be stifled, so that it would appear as if the influence which was capable of inducing him not only not to propose the vote referred to, but to propose that a larger expenditure should be provided for, must have been very powerful.

Dr. Blaney is so great a leader of public opinion with regard to the drainage of Bombay that I am sure there are many to whom definite replies to my questions would be interesting ; and this must be my excuse for troubling you with another letter on the subject. I have not sufficient knowledge of the working of the different systems of sewerage referred to by Dr. Blaney at the conclusion of his letter to enable me to reply to the question put by him.—Yours, &c.

August 12. G. MEREWETHER.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

IT is proposed to commence the third annual polo tournament on Monday, the 22nd proximo, after the Poona races. Up to the present the following entries have been received :—

Central India Horse (winners of the cup for the last two years), from Goona.
7th Dragoon Guards, from Mhow.
Mhow Station, from Mhow.
43rd Native Infantry, from Bangalore.
Hydrabad Contingent Cavalry, from Mominabad.
Royal Artillery, from Hydrabad.
Poona Station, from Kirkee.
[illegible], from Poona.

As the entries of the Polo Sports close and have to be in the hands before 1st September, Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, on or received, in September, after which none can be lose no time in finding competitors will, it is hoped, The Bombay sending in their names.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa, Great Indian Peninsula, and Madras Railway Companies have all been good enough to grant special [illegible] teams to Bombay, as already [illegible] the conveyance of published.

There is every prospect of the success of the meeting being appreciably enhanced by the visit of a team of Calcutta sportsmen, who propose coming over during the Doorga Poojahs, in the tournament week, to play the Gymkhana at cricket, racquets, tennis, &c.—and it is devoutly to be wished at polo too, but it is feared uncontrollable circumstances will prevent this coming about. However, the visit could not be made at a more opportune moment ; and whatever branches of sport the contingent from Bengal may be composed, our friends may rest assured of receiving as genuine a welcome as any of our other guests who have the sporting spirit to come from a distance to compete with us.

DEATH OF BISHOP CLAUGHTON.

THE Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claughton, D.D., whose death is announced to-day, was a son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and brother of the Right Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans. He was born in Lancashire in 18[illegible] and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1835, and having gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1837, became Fellow and Tutor of University College, Public Examiner and Select Preacher in the University, and rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire. He held the bishopric of St. Helena from 1859 to 1862, when he was translated to Colombo. He resigned the latter see in December, 1870, on being appointed Archdeacon of London and Coadjutor to the Bishop of London, and a Canon of St. Paul's. He was appointed Rural Dean of Hackney in 1874, and in April, 1875, he succeeded the Rev. G. R. Gleig as Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces. Dr. Claughton was the author of "A Brief Comparison of the XXXIX. Articles with Holy Scriptures," 1844 ; "A Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Revival of Convocation," 1852 ; and "Lectures on Buddhism."

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following letters have been sent to us for publication :—

Bombay, 23rd June, 1884.

Mr. Ramchunder Rughoonath, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your note of yesterday's date, I am directed to inform you that the Agent and Chief Engineer has applied for, and is expecting, sanction of Government to double the line to Verar. On getting a double line laid, there will be no difficulty as regards additional stopping places ; but at present there are so many trains on the road, that the additional station would be objectionable.—I am, &c.

G. R. SPENCER,
Assistant to Agent, and Chief Engineer.

Agent's office, Camp Ahmedabad, 20th July, 1884.

To Shantaram Narayen, Esq., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your letters of the 3rd and 11th of June, and to the representations made on behalf of the people resident in and about Malad for an additional stopping place to be made by this company near to the Indalla tank, I regret to say, after careful consideration of the questions, that I am unable to propose any increase in the present public conveniences provided by the stations at Goregam and Borwali.

2. This company has laid out considerable sums at those two stations, and could not close them, as has been suggested in the representations made to this company, without increasing its outlay considerably in providing a new intermediate station and necessary arrangements required in that locality for the working of our trains. The traffic coming to the railway from that neighbourhood is very small, and does not, in my opinion, justify further expenditure on the part of the company.

3. A limited number of persons would, no doubt, find access to the railway easier than at present if a station were provided near Malad ; but, on the other hand, a number of other persons whose property and connections lie in the neighbourhood of the present stations would be more or less prejudicially affected by the closure of those two stations. I do not therefore see my way to recommend, at present, either the closure of the existing stations, which are of a substantial character, or the establishment of a new one between them.

4. Before giving you this reply I have been in communication with the Collector of the district and the Traffic Manager of the Railway, and have examined the question with every desire to afford any reasonable increase to the public conveniences that might seem justifiable.—Yours, &c.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

MR. G. A. KITTREDGE, the managing director of the Bombay Tramway Co., has written as follows in reply to a letter from Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee :—"The cars run every five minutes to and from Byculla all day, and at the same interval on Kalbadevi-road ; every ten minutes between Elphinstone Circle and Grant-road ; every ten minutes between Elphinstone-circle and Prince's Dock ; every ten minutes between Municipal Offices and Girgaum. There are also special cars running morning and evening on most of these lines. We regret that we are unable to grant any further facilities in the matter of transfers than we now give. In Calcutta no transfers are allowed at all, and a fresh fare has to be paid at each transfer. Our transfers are already much abused. If you are going from the Municipal Office to Girgaum as suggested in your letter, your best course is to wait and take a Girgaum car from the Municipal Office, and no transfer will be necessary."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

THE NATURE OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

It should perhaps be explained that there is no serious hitch in the negotiations with the Amir and the authorities at home, nor any complication at all. The delay now causing speculation is due to a decision not having been reached as to what route the Indian party will take to reach the border.

There are inconveniences about sending them through Afghanistan, and about sending them through Persia; either by way of Europe or by the Gulf. About these points the Indian Government is communicating not only with Afghanistan, but with England.

The difficulty about sending the party round is that it is almost impossible to march an escort *viâ* Persia without great delay, though it is the best and quickest way for the political party from home.

On the other hand, if the Indian party proceeds through Afghanistan they and the English Commissioner would only meet at the same time as Sir Peter Lumsden meets the Russian representative—an arrangement not considered to be advisable.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

From Simla we learn that probably the second column of the Zhob expedition from Dera Ismail Khan will be abandoned because the Sulieman Kheyls object to its passing through their territory.

THE SALEM RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, AUGUST 12.

The appeals of seven Salem prisoners sentenced by the Session Judge of Coimbatore were heard yesterday by Justices Hutchins and Brandt at the Madras High Court. Mr. Wedderburn argued for the appellants, while Mr. Spring Branson opposed the appeals. This morning their lordships delivered judgment, confirming the sentences of all, excepting that of Sabapathy Chetty, and dismissing the appeals.

A MORMON INVASION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

Messrs. William Willes, M. R. Pratt, and H. H. McCune, elders of the Mormon church, arrived in Calcutta on August 1 from the Straits. They have come by the Pacific route from Utah. They will make some stay in Calcutta. The object of the visit is to establish a branch of the Mormon church in India, and for this purpose they will visit most of the principal stations of India. Mr. Willes was in Calcutta some thirty-three years ago, at which time there was a Mormon congregation in this city, many members of which subsequently emigrated to Utah, where they now reside.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

A small coasting steamer named the Reliance fouled a buoy in the river to-day and sank. No loss of life is reported.

MURDER BY A POLICEMAN.

A native policeman murdered a woman in Calcutta last night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

"DEATH" OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

A debate took place in the House of Commons last night relating to Egyptian affairs, during which Mr. Gladstone said that it was inexpedient to make a statement to the House regarding the instructions that had been given to Earl Northbrook, but said that the Anglo-French agreement was "dead."

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The *Daily Telegraph* in a leading article this morning announces that a thousand rowing boats have been ordered for the Nile expedition, which will be concentrated at Wady Halfa. Sir Evelyn Wood will probably take command.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Claughton, D. D., Chaplain General to H. M. Forces.

MAJOR KITCHENER.

CAIRO, AUGUST 11.

Major Kitchener has visited Debbeh, where he has been very cordially received.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 11.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 88 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 12.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera........ 4⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81½
4½ „ 81¾
3 „ Consols for account....... 100⅝
3½ „ Sterling Loan. 107⅛
4½ „ French Rentes 106½
Bar Silver.......... 50 13-16
Arrival.—Darlington.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Manilla land line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, August 11.
10 p.m. .. .. 79·1
TUESDAY, August 12.
6 a.m. .. .. 78·6
10 a.m. .. .. 83·6
2 p.m. .. .. 84·5
4 p.m. .. .. 83·8

A TELEGRAM from the Consul-General, Cairo, to the Political Resident, Aden, states that arrivals from Calcutta are still quarantined.

THE art of gentle coercion is well understood in Goa. It appears that recently the stamp duty on judicial documents was so highly increased that persons of ordinary means were compelled to abandon suits by sheer inability to meet the expenses. The people of Salsette (Goa), availing themselves of the opportunity of the elections of new deputies, telegraphed to the Minister that unless the stamp duty were reduced they would not vote in favour of the Government candidate. The Minister has replied to the Governor-General, authorising him to make the reduction. The people have the satisfaction of knowing that a concession extorted under such peculiar circumstances from the Minister is much more substantial than what they could expect if a popular deputy were elected to agitate for reform in the Court of Lisbon.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper telegraphs that Sir Peter Lumsden, the English Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, will start on the 1st of September for Sarrakhs, travelling by way of Odessa, Resht, and Teheran.

THE following appears in the *Pioneer* regarding the safe-conduct and an escort for the Indian portion of the Boundary Commission, to which our Simla correspondent has referred:—"The prospect of the Indian portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission having to go by some other than the Afghan route is decidedly increasing, for there is still no definite answer from the Amir; but it is only fair to him to contradict the story set afloat by the Russian Press about his being incensed at the denial of a desire on his part to appear at the Conference as an independent negotiator. Equally untrue are the rumours current that the tone of his replies to the Indian Government on the subject of the safeguard has been insolent, or anything else but courteous and compliant. The truth is, we may repeat, that the Amir's position in giving the pledge necessarily required is a very critical one. But Abdur Rahman is no fool, and thus is keenly alive to the reality and extent of his interest in the pending settlement with the Russians."

THE *Statesman* occasionally gets a little "mixed." In a recent issue, for instance, it announces that "a vacancy has occurred in the Bombay High Court by the death of Mr. Justice Watkin Williams."

A CALCUTTA barrister, Mr. L. Broughton, has just brought out a volume containing notes of cases decided upon points of civil procedure. The work has been very well printed and got up at the Catholic Orphan Press, Calcutta. A carefully prepared index and a table of cases cited add to its value as a work of reference.

CALCUTTA is ambitious to outrival Bombay. This is how the *Statesman* thinks it can be done:—"The Port Commissioners require 300 lakhs at least, and the Municipality the same, if the Government is ever to redeem the city from the condition it is in, while the Bombay Port Trust want another 95 lakhs. True wisdom suggests, therefore, that the Government should take advantage of the state of the London market, and possess itself of the 700 lakhs at 3½°/₀, advancing it as required to these local bodies at 4½, charging a *del credere*, as it were, of £60,000 a year for the accommodation. Moral feebleness and want of all business capacity in its rulers have held the country back indefinitely in the past, and threaten to do so for the next twenty years. The long residence at Simla very distinctly aggravates the insensibility of the Government to its responsibilities, as every one can see except the demoralized departments themselves."

THE official idea as to the recent outbreak of cholera at Kotegurh, in the Simla District, is that it was brought into the place by residents of the Hill State of Bussahir, who passed through Kotegurh on their return from Mandi, where the wedding party of the Raja of Bussahir had assembled, to the number of altogether about 23,000. It is said that among the Mandi people were several residents of the Kangra District, where cholera is known to have existed for the last two months. The marriage rejoicings, it appears, lasted from the 23rd June to the 1st July. Sickness, said to be fever, appeared among the large concourse of people before it broke up. The Bussahir people, numbering 5,000, were accompanied by 2,000 of the Mandi folk on their return home. The sickness increased rapidly, and on the occurrence of some deaths, the people took fright and dispersed, a large number passing through Kotegurh. Thirty-five cases are said to have occurred among the residents of Kotegurh between the 12th and 27th July, out of which thirteen recovered and eighteen died, four being still under treatment. No more fresh cases have been reported.

COLONEL MINCHIN, Commissioner of Lahore, leaves the Punjab very shortly on the completion of his service in the civil department. Originally an officer in the Madras Army, Colonel Minchin accepted an appointment in the Punjab so long ago as 1855. Those, says the Lahore paper, were the good old times, and Colonel Minchin obtained charge of a district in 1859. Since then he has served with much credit as Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts, as Political Agent in Bahawalpore, and as Commissioner of the Hissar and Lahore Divisions. The same paper bears testimony to the good work done by him in Bahawalpore, where out of chaos he created a well-ordered and civilized State; and remarks that had Colonel Minchin been of a less retiring and modest nature, it would be difficult to understand how it is that he remains undecorated. "But though he wears no star, he will carry with him the consciousness that his name will long live in the memory of the peasantry of Bahawulpore, whose fertilized fields bear daily testimony to the zeal and success with which he promoted the construction of inundation canals throughout that State, and cared generally for their welfare."

A SUPPLEMENTARY Civil Service estimate has been issued. The amount required, £146,262, is chiefly made up of small items. The most noteworthy are £5,000 for General Gordon's mission, £4,000 for Admiral Hewett's mission to Abyssinia, £5,000 for the release of the Nisero captives, and £2,725 for the Duke of Albany's funeral expenses.

THE *Times* says that it seems inevitable that the Irish vote in the great towns of England will now be thrown into the liberal scale. This change of front—the Irish party having adopted an attitude of neutrality between Conservatives and Liberals in the contest of the two Houses in regard to the Franchise Bill—has been brought about by the rejection in the Lords of a Bill to bring the law in regard to the election of Irish Poor Law Boards into harmony with that for England. It was urged in the Lords that the Bill would give the Nationalists a preponderance on the boards, and on this ground the Bill was thrown out after it had been fought through the Commons. The chief hope of the Conservatives in many constituencies lay in securing the Irish vote.

As if Frenchmen had not sufficient excuses for drinking absinthe already, a French priest fresh from Cochin China, has supplied them with another. Absinthe, it is now proclaimed, is an infallible remedy for cholera. A small dose of absinthe, taken in a glass of claret, will restore circulation and warmth. With some patients the cure is as rapid as the attack, with others it is only accomplished after twenty-four hours. In a small parish in Cochin-China, M. Janin, the priest in question, cured seventy-three cholera patients out of the seventy-six attacked by the disease; six French soldiers in the fortress of Soctrang were cured by the same means, while only one died, and he was dying before M. Janin came. Should one dose of absinthe prove insufficient, M. Janin recommends the patient to continue taking it; he says of himself that when attacked by cholera he drank one-third litre of absinthe in about ten minutes, after which he slept and awoke cured. It is a curious fact that after taking five or six doses of claret mixed with absinthe the patients are rarely intoxicated. If, however, they fall asleep in a state of intoxication they are saved. In case of an insufficient quantity being taken death is sure to ensue. In the long run, however, it is safe to say that absinthe will kill many more Frenchmen than cholera. We should prefer Dr. Burgs salts of capper.

A MILITARY train consisting of eight baggage wagons has been attacked near Elwach on the Baku Railway by Persian robbers, who killed the Cossacks escorting the train and wounded their commander.

AN extraordinary elopement is reported from Wales. A clergyman's daughter, a confirmed cripple, who is entitled to a large fortune in her own right, was regularly wheeled about the grounds of her father's house by a groom of rather prepossessing appearance. They fell in love, and eloped to Liverpool, where the fugitive lady was conveyed to the registrar's office and married to the groom. They then took passage on board an Allan steamer lying in the Mersey, and are now on their way to America.

A TELEGRAM from St. Etienne says a wild beast tamer named Agop, while performing at an exhibition, was attacked by a tiger, and a terrific struggle ensued. The audience, panic-stricken, rushed for the doors, when Agop succeeded in releasing himself, and, in spite of his wounds, entered the lions' cage to conclude his performance.

THE members of the French Senate have received from M. Charton copies of his proposition in reference to the suppression of the guillotine. M. Charton demands the abrogation of the twelfth article of the Penal Code, which orders that "every person condemned to death shall have his head cut off;" and in place of "the mutilation of the convict's body," "the employment—so long as it may be thought impossible to abolish punishment by death—of a physical or chemical agent sufficiently powerful to destroy life instantaneously." In spite of M. Charton's proposal, the guillotine may be expected to continue its sanguinary reign for some years longer; and now that centennial celebrations are so much in fashion it is not improbable that in 1892 the hundredth year of its existence will be commemorated.

THE Turkish Foreign Office has addressed a circular to its representatives abroad, for communication to the Governments interested, on the subject of the postal arrangements at present existing in the Ottoman Empire. Taking its stand upon the terms of the Berne Convention, to which it was a contracting party and at the same time advancing the claim to the possession of a perfected national postal administration, Turkey asks for the suppression of the foreign post-offices at present working in her dominions. A second note, in much the same sense, has been addressed to the President of the Helvetic Republic, asking the use of his influence with the foreign postal administrations to bring about this result. "But the Powers," says the correspondent of one of the home papers, "are not likely to meet the Turkish wishes in this respect, for I hear that informally the Embassies have given the Porte to understand that their Governments will never be consenting parties, by the withdrawal of their post offices, to the establishment of an uncontrolled and abusive Cabinet Noir, the attainment of which object, indeed, has alone induced the Director-General of the Ottoman Posts to move so energetically in the matter."

A GENTLEMAN last year placed £10,000 at the disposal of the Board of Manufacturers for the endowment of a national portrait gallery for Scotland. He has now offered £20,000 towards erecting a building for the joint accommodation of the gallery and a museum of antiquities. The matter has been brought under the notice of the Treasury, who have intimated their intention of asking Parliament to vote a sum to assist in the purchase of a site.

M. GOTTINGER, a distinguished Alpinist from Zurich, has met with a frightful death. He was making, with two guides, the ascent of the Grand Jorasse, one of the summits of Mont Blanc, when the party was surprised by an avalanche of stones. After a few minutes the guides, coming out of their hiding places, found M. Gottinger with a foot cut off and badly wounded on the head. He expired shortly afterwards. Assistance was speedily rendered from Courmayeur but was of no avail. The general opinion is that the unfortunate man left his shelter too soon.

AN official return has been published in France of the women who are members of the Order of the Legion of Honour. They are sixteen in all, and just half the number are sisters of one religious order or other. One of the lay members, the wife of a provincial mayor, earned the cross by defending the mairie against an armed attack, under what circumstances is not stated; an episode of the war, doubtless. One name well known in the world of art figures on the list—that of Rosa Bonheur. The only foreign female chevalier is Lady Pigott, who received the decoration from M. Thiers in 1872, in acknowledgment of her services during the war.

ALGERIA bids fair to become a great wine-producing country, for the area of its vineyards is increasing annually. In 1850 there were but 1,980 acres of vines in Algeria; in 1877 there were 33,520 acres. The area is now about 50,000 acres, with a production of 350,000 hectolitres of wine per annum. M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in his recent book on colonization among the Arab tribes, says that should the immunity from phylloxera which Algeria has hitherto enjoyed continue, it would not be surprising if in ten years' time there were from 375,000 to 500,000 acres of vineyard in the country, with an annual production of 150 to 175 million gallons. It is, of course, unlikely that Algerian wine will, at all events for a long time to come, take the place of any of the historic European brands; but it is probable that it has a prosperous future before it for labelling under other names which smell more sweet.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon L. J. Young, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment under the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 24th instant.

THE services of Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, officiating medical officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for temporary civil employment under the Government of Bengal.

MAJOR G. C. D. BAMPFIELD, Army Pay Department, Paymaster Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum Dum, has been granted leave on medical certificate to the 12th November next, and a Committee of Paymastership has been formed to carry on his duties.

THE Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, had a very narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident a few days ago. He was on horseback, when a dog cart which was being driven at a rapid rate collided with him, the wheel striking him on the knee and throwing him off his horse, luckily without serious injury.

MAJOR W. F. C. GRAY, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, Agra, has proceeded home on three months' leave on urgent private affairs.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HINDE, Royal Engineers, attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, has been granted leave to England, to 1st April, 1885, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. KIDDELL and Lieutenants Wall and McCrea, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, have resigned their commissions.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. T. W. PENTON, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been appointed Commandant, Naini Tal Depôt, and will take command on the 16th instant.

CRITICISING the remarks of Mr. Cross in the House of Commons on the occasion of introducing the Indian Budget regarding the "success" which has attended the granting of bounties to British soldiers to prolong their service in India, the Allahabad paper says:—"The bounties were a success in so far as they staved off a pressing difficulty, but they form a very bad precedent, and one which may yet give the military authorities serious financial trouble. The British garrison of India is now nearly 3,000 men below its normal strength, and as there are not recruits at home sufficient to fill the gap there will, we fear, be a repetition again this trooping season of the offer of bounties. Mr. Cross is sanguine enough to hope that the army in India will be at its full strength next April, but we should imagine that he stands alone in his belief. Nothing, it would seem, was said about the Native Army and the necessity for making service in its ranks more popular; and yet this is a question which must inevitably come to the front before very long."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 12.—The general barometric increase noticed yesterday has ceased in the south east of the Punjab, and at Bareilly, Agra, and Lucknow, but elsewhere the rise continues. The distribution is unchanged, the readings remaining high in the south and low both over the Indus Valley and over Behar, Oudh, and Rohilkund. The wind shows a very general tendency to veer somewhat. In Rajputana, at Sirsa, Meerut, and along the west coast it has veered to the westward; and elsewhere there is little change, south-easterly winds holding in Burma, easterly winds in Northern Bengal, and westerly winds in the Central Provinces. The distribution of rainfall maintains the general characteristic. Rain has fallen in the north-west Himalaya, the south-east corner of the Punjab, at Jeypore, and along the whole length of the Gangetic plain, as well as over Burma and Assam, along the west coast, and at Bangalore, Mercara, and Wellington. Patches of rainfall are also reported from Southern Rajputana and Northern Gujarat, and from the eastern half of the Central Provinces. From other parts of the country no rainfall is reported. Rain to-day:—Simla, 3 inches; Fyzabad and Akyab, over 2 inches; Hamirpur, Mirzapur, Patna, Purneah, and Dinagepore, over 1 inch. Previously, Aligarh had 2 inches. Hamirpur, Gorakhpur, Bahraich, and Burdwan over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd..	39 93	46 39	44 04	43 66
Aug. 11, Monday......	0 77	......	......	......
„ 12, Tuesday......	......	0 00	0 03	0 00
Total	40 70	46 39	44 07	43 66
Corresponding date last year..........	54 51	57 30	54 75	61 21

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 8th August:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Sohagpur	29 7	Deolali..............	17 14
Rawere	18 50	Ghoti	62 5
Nimbora............	21 50	Nargaon............	43 46
Bhadli	15 0	Warrungaon	15 75
Jalgaon	13 89	Hudgi	1 63
Sirsoli	14 28	Mohol	3 6
Mhasawad............	15 78	Madha	5 18
Maheji	13 5	Barsi Road	2 93
Pachora	10 39	Kem	3 60
Kasgaon............	17 92	Jehur	8 80
Naidongri	11 18	Pomalwari	6 59
Challisgaon............	1 65	Deksal	2 80
Nandgaon............	8 2	Lanouli	91 28
Manmad	8 69	Dhond	5 73
Kherwadi	12 61	Talegaon	27 70
Nassick	16 46		

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(12th August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·639	86·0	WSW	34	0·00
Surat........	·782	83·6	SW	21	0·00
Bombay	·733	83·6	W	12	0·15
Rutnagherry	·880	80·3	ESE	4	0·96
Karwar	·886	82·1	W Moderate.	..	0·10
Mangalore ..	·936	77·4	ESE	2	1·15
Calicut......	·930	77·6	NNW	7	0·11
Cochin	·926	80·5	NW Light.	..	1·47
Masulipatam	·784	90·8	WNW	12	0·00
Madras	·837	91·3	W	20	0·00
Negapatam ..	·892	87·9	SW	2	0·00

THE PRICE OF ICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Calcutta the price of ice is one pice per pound. Is there any reason why it should be four pice per pound in Bombay?—Yours &c.

HOTEL-KEEPER.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a few weeks I addressed you on the above subject under my usual *nom de plume*. Since then more than one letter bearing the same name has appeared, but containing suggestions contrary to those made by me. Of course these cannot be imputed to me. In the correspondence referred to I observed that the prospects of the Exhibition were perfectly assured, owing to the very satisfactory progress which the guarantee fund had made till then. Even at that date, namely, 27th June, it exceeded all the most sanguine expectations formed of it. And it is now superfluous to notice the leaps and bounds by which it has swelled to the magnificent sum of fifteen lakhs, exclusive of the promised one lakh by the Municipality—a liberal guarantee worthy of the first of cities in the Indian Empire. Again, the construction of the Municipal Hall is resolved upon. Designs have been invited, and ere the year closes we may expect to see the foundations laid. All this is the fruit of exuberant energy on the part of the Committee. It would be invidious to make comparisons, but it is well known that much of the success of the guarantee fund is due to the present indefatigable Municipal Commissioner. So far as I am aware, there seems to be a general desire on the part of the public to entrust the principal work in connexion with our great tamasha to that official, of course aided by an active Committee composed of the best organising talent available in the city. Ornamental members who may hinder real earnest work must not be thought of, as is very often the case with Committees for public objects; neither is it necessary that the working Committee should be large or unwieldy. One consisting of not more than twelve members, partly selected by the general body of guarantors, for their special worth will be most compact and useful. All will depend on the qualification these specialists may bring to bear upon their arduous task. Very much of the ultimate liability each guarantor will have to meet will rest on their exertions and economical management. At present a variety of wild guesses are made as to that liability. Some fancy a deficiency of 20 to 25 per cent. may arise, while some sanguine souls believe that the pockets of the guarantors will not suffer even "by a pie." That would indeed be a consummation devoutly to be wished. In such a fortunate contingency each member of the Committee will deserve a C. I. E., if not a bronze statue. I think it is reasonable to presume that the net deficiency may be 10 per cent. at the highest. If the present estimates are not materially altered, and if the receipts from all sources come up to the figure hazarded, at present then it may be safely predicted that the loss may not go beyond that percentage, especially when it is borne in mind that the Government has cheerfully, nay liberally, consented to take up the building materials at 75 per cent. of their original cost. Should, however, the estimated receipts swell, while the expenditure is well kept in hand by the argus-eyed Committee, it would not be rash to suppose that the guarantors might have all the kudos of generous donors without putting their hands in their pockets.

Now as to the permanent memorial. I am glad that this proposal has not only been revived, but insisted upon as most desirable. The Exhibition ought not to end in champagne and fireworks. Some solid residuum must remain, so that Imperial Bombay may ever afterwards point with pride as to what her public-spirited and liberal-minded citizens are capable of. The permanent memorial would be a monument of their self-reliance and commercial sagacity—two virtues that have already won for the city the proud motto of *Urbs primus in Indis*. It must, however, be remembered that so far as the conditions of the guarantee fund at present stand, no moneys can be made available for this eminently desirable object. All depends on the possible or probable surplus. Judging from the results of similar shows that have been held in other parts of the world, not excepting the one held at Calcutta, is it optimistic to indulge in the hope that the receipts will so far swell as to leave a handsome balance after providing for every charge and every possible contingency? We have faith in the mercantile sagacity of the men who will be at the helm of affairs, and that they will be able to show a fat surplus in the end. The Exhibition should be so managed, I mean financially, as if it were pure private enterprise which counts upon every pie lost as a rupee. If each member of the Committee consider the tamasha as his own special bantling, that must not be only nursed, but exhibited to the admiring gaze of the public as an infant prodigy, then we may feel sure that that sense of responsibility and pride will bring about the desired result. Looking at the unique position of Bombay from her natural advantages, at the cosmopolitan character of her population, the surging crowds that fill the streets on grand occasions, the length of time for which the Exhibition will be kept open, the receipts are sure to be sufficiently ample. Say, if three lakhs remain as net surplus they might suffice in the first instance for the purposes of a permanent memorial.

The next question is what shape should the memorial take? So far as my inquiries have extended, I find there is a general desire to have a technical school, very much on the principle of that magnificent establishment, called Ecole Polytechnic at Paris. Schools of that character have done for France immense good. The Royal Commission that lately submitted its voluminous report to Parliament on the subject makes flattering mention of these institutions as conducted in that country and on the Continent. The success they have been able to achieve is really worthy of imitation. And were an institution of the kind, on a sufficiently extended scale, and on the lines suggested by the Commission, established in our midst, I dare say the results for our growing arts and industries, which need to be much fostered yet, would be most satisfactory. Bombay will have then furnished to the rest of the great cities and towns of the empire a model whereupon to work. It is generally known that the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of such a school already exists. It is lying idle in the hands of the Committee appointed to perpetuate the memory of the second Parsee Baronet. Thus half a lakh is immediately available. Suggestions have more than once been publicly made that that sum should be utilised for laying the foundation of a humble technical school. If this fund be amalgamated with the surplus that may be available from the Exhibition recipts, and the whole appropriated to the object so generally desired, a good beginning will be made. The educating value of such an institution need not be recapitulated here; and the name of the second Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy might well be associated with it. Permanent memorials abound in the city of the catholic charities of his illustrious sire—charities in the discriminating distribution of which the son, it is freely admitted, had no mean share. And it is but fair that the virtues of the second of that honoured name should be commemorated in a suitable manner.

I have, sir, somewhat exceeded the length of space usually allowed to a correspondent. But I crave your indulgence for a little more room for what follows. Everybody has been questioning everybody else who should be the chief pilot of the Exhibition? As I said before, Mr. Ollivant is undoubtedly the general favourite. We have now been informed, in your own columns, that His Excellency the Governor has requested that gentleman to take up the helm of the Exhibition vessel. And no doubt he is willing to comply with the request. But one or two serious obstacles offer themselves. These are most likely to offer pabulum enough for criticism very shortly. The Government are about to pass a short Act enabling the Municipality to subscribe to the guarantee fund the lakh of rupees already voted for by the Corporation. It is also publicly known that opportunity will be taken to include in that enactment a proviso enabling the Municipal Commissioner to conduct the duties of a member of the Exhibition Committee in addition to his duties proper, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the existing Municipal Act. That differences of opinion prevail on this subject cannot be gainsaid. Some think that the Municipal Commissioner should be tied down to his own duties, which are sufficient, if not overtaxing, by themselves to fully occupy his official hours; that it is wrong in principle to burden him with additional work of an equally arduous nature, and at the same time saddle the Municipality with the expenses of a deputy. Neither work can be done satisfactorily, while in the long run the extra expenditure incurred may prove wasteful. I am ready to admit the force of these objections. *Per contra* there is something equally forcible to be urged. It is a fact that the work which now falls on the shoulders of the Municipal Commissioner is enormous. When the renewal of Mr. Ollivant's appointment for another three years by the Government was unanimously recorded by the Corporation, Dr. Blaney, while putting the motion, observed that from his intimate knowledge he could say that the work was so fast increasing as to be overtaxing for one official to cope with with anything like satisfaction. In this view I fully concur from my equally intimate personal knowledge of the work the Commissioner has now a-days to go through, though I fear there are others who would demur to this statement. But after all this is a question of facts which could be easily ascertained one way or the other by those who may be sceptical on the point. I conscientiously believe that no Commissioner can attend to the multifarious work, much of which requires a good deal of mental exercise, even if he stuck to his office desk from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. It is well known that Mr. Ollivant has often to be in the chair till seven in the evening, simply because he is intent on carefully looking into the affairs of the departments under his control. It will be urged that he has a considerable staff, well paid, to work under him, apart from the various heads of departments, equally well remunerated. It is needless to reply that, however large the staff, the vigilance of the chief executive always has a good effect on them. With an easy-going Commissioner, who allows the departments to carry on their respective work very much after their own fashion, the Municipal administration as a whole must sooner or later become demoralised. It is the case everywhere in large establishments. Very much of the regularity and efficiency, and even integrity, of subordinates depend on the high moral character and the strict vigilance of the head. When things are allowed to take their own course in the humdrum or routine fashion, a collapse generally follows in the end. The proverbial chapter of accidents turns up, and the public wakes some fine morning to be shocked with a piece of gross mismanagement, defalcation, or what not. This much, I dare say, will be conceded by all fair-minded folk who are pretty familiar with Municipal administration—that Mr. Ollivant is not one of those Commissioners who prefer to perform their duties in a slipshod or happy-go-lucky fashion. A conscientious Commissioner as he is, he is always anxious to look into and understand things for himself as far as practicable. This habit is much to be commended, as it acts as a strong deterrent against the perfunctory work of officials and subordinates. Everybody is kept on the alert. Such being the present condition of work to be undergone by the Commissioner, it will be admitted that a full time assistant-capable of performing a good portion of his work, and otherwise well qualified to act during his illness or absence at either the Corporation or at the Town Council, is absolutely required on a reasonable salary. It happens that when the Commissioner is away there is a deadlock, nay, sometimes a bungle like the one that occurred in reference to the grants for the payment of Rs. 40,000 from the surplus cash balance. No satisfactory replies to questions are given in his absence. Now, if a competent assistant were employed he might always be present at meetings, and be able to reply to queries and attend to all other matters requiring elucidation. Besides, he would perform the ordinary business of the office so as to check accumulation of arrears. The organisation and perfecting of details of some large schemes of Municipal public works which are presently on the tapis would by themselves occupy almost the whole time of the Commissioner. It is not reasonable to expect, under such a condition of affairs, that he could do ample justice to less pressing though not less important work. But this become squite practicable with an assistant of the requisite qualifications at his elbow.

Assuming that such an assistant is found for him by the Corporation, I do not perceive that there can be any objection to his taking up the Presidentship of the Committee of the Exhibition. Hard work will have to be done six or twelve months prior to the date of the opening of that show, so that if an assistant is allowed, even that official will be able to have some mastery of the work, to which the Commissioner is now obliged to attend singly. He would be relieved of his routine work and thus be better able to attend to the special duty entailed on him by the Exhibition. Almost all the members of the Corporation are, I believe, guarantors to the fund, more or less. It is they who have been principally instrumental in influencing their friends to subscribe liberally to the fund, on the understanding that the financial part of the Exhibition will be carefully attended to, with a due regard to their interests. I believe I am expressing a general opinion when I say that Mr. Ollivant is considered the most likely person to be placed at the head of affairs, aided and guided by a competent Committee of twelve, referred to at the outset. Those who have come into close contact with him are aware of his excellent powers of grasping a subject and mastering its details. Again, his talents for organisation are not inconsiderable, and unless some other person, either superior in experience and abilities or equally capable like him, is to be forthcoming, the citizens have a right to demand that the financial control of the Exhibition funds should be vested in him, aided by a really good Committee of specialists.

It has been vaguely bruited about that the legal documents now under preparation and shortly to be submitted to the guarantors for signature will contain a clause to the effect that their liability for the deficiency will be of a joint and several character; that is to say, the solvent contributories shall bind themselves to make up for the failure of the non-solvent at the date the final accounts are made up! I cannot bring myself to the belief that a clause of this character, so fatal to the success of the Exhibition, could have at all been suggested or introduced. It is against the spirit and language of the prospectus which invited funds in aid of the guarantee. I think it is owing to the wide-felt impression, and a correct one, that the liability of each guarantor is confined to the amount he has subscribed for himself that the public have so liberally responded to the call of the Committee. I trust no attempt to obtain a joint responsibility will be made. The danger of so absurd a course is obvious. And if it should be unfortunately determined upon to insert so fatal a clause in the guarantee bond, I for one will predict the utter collapse of the scheme. For the moment the signatures of subscribers are attempted, almost all will resolutely decline having anything to do with so objectionable a document.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the year of the holding of the Exhibition will not be altered. From His Excellency the Governor downwards, all who have taken interests in the Exhibition should be up and doing. Work must be commenced in right earnest, so as to enable the Committee to open the great show at the date fixed, namely, November of 1886. Again, I maintain that notwithstanding all that is said about M. Joubert, his services should be accepted by the Committee. His experience and talents should be secured, as I believe they will turn out to be of great value in the efficient organization of the Exhibition. A reasonable remuneration can be easily agreed upon. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and it will be "a huge blunder," as Mr. Knight has justly observed, if mere prejudice, false humility, or some such frivolous feeling be allowed to influence the Committee when it again considers the offer made by that enterprising Australian expert.

Bombay, August 12. BETA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 10th N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Werneth Hall (s), for Liverpool; and Assam (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th N.L.I. at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March........The Roll of the Drum........Ackermann.
Overture ....Si j'etais Roi ....Adam.
Dance ......Hungarian National ....Coote.
Selection ...Reminiscences of Ireland.Godfrey.
Valse ....The Flower Show..........Coote.
Polka ....Bric a Brac ....Coote.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwur fair will commence to-day at Gunpowder-road, Mazagoun, and will continue for three successive days.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on the body of Antone Augustus Tawid, aged 70 years. Deceased climbed up a champa tree to collect the flowers, but fell off from a height of about 40 feet. He died while he was being carried to his house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on the body of Dhondee, a girl aged 14 years. The body of the deceased was found floating in a tank at the back of her house. She was missed by her relatives since Sunday afternoon. There were no marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending 9th instant:—Horses, lame 3, emaciated 1, sent to Pinjrapole 6; bullocks, lame 12, sore neck 18, tumours on neck 5, emaciated 7, sores on body 2, goading 5;—total number of cases 59.

THEFT.—Sheik Hoosein Abdulla, a callassi of the s.s. Assam, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, charged with theft. The prisoner was arrested as he was leaving the Prince's Dock, and two blankets and a knife were found on him. He said the things were given to him by a stevedore's man. Having admitted two previous convictions, and evidence being called for the prosecution, his worship convicted and sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla, on the body of Marootee Harree, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer at the Wareebunder station of the G. I. P. Railway. Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, while going along the railway line between the Hancock railway overbridge and the Railway Workshops at Byculla, he was knocked down and run over by a local passenger train coming from Boree-bunder. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday, the only short cause disposed of by Mr. Justice Scott was C. A. Turner *vs.* Abdoosatar Hajee Haroon and others. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the Official Assignee. There was no appearance for the defendants. Hajee Abdool Vyed Osman, a partner in the firm of Osman Vyedina, stated in his evidence that his firm had dealings with the firm of the defendants, bearing the name of Hajee Haroon Hajee Ismael. The accounts were adjusted from time to time, with the result that a balance of Rs. 72,221 and odd, with interest, was found due by the defendants. The firm of the plaintiffs has become insolvent, and its estate is vested with the Official Assignee. His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed.

A BREACH OF JAIL REGULATIONS.—Dahjee Sawunt, a peon attached to the House of Correction, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the 10th instant conveyed two letters from a prisoner to his relatives at Bandora, contrary to the rules and regulations in force. The circumstances of the case are these. The prisoner on Sunday afternoon conveyed two Mahratta letters bearing the signature of Mathew Francis Fernandes, a prisoner in the House of Correction, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court of receiving stolen property, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. One of the letters was addressed to the prisoner's wife, and the other to his father-in-law, residing at Bandora. The letters requested them to send Fernandes a sum of Rs. 15. As they were written in the vernacular, the addressees became suspicious, and handed the accused over to the police. On inquiry, however, it was ascertained that the letters had been written at the request of Fernandes by a fellow-prisoner, and were entrusted to the accused for delivery. The accused was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FOOTBALL.—All who were present at the Cooperage on Saturday evening were well repaid for their trouble in turning out, by having an opportunity of seeing some very good play between the Grant Medical College and Byculla. The Medical winning the toss, chose to play against the wind. The first half was played with great spirit and determination on both sides. Nothing of note occurred except that Scott of the Byculla, after passing all the Medical men had only to encounter Quadros, the Medical goal-keeper, in order to obtain an easy try, but Quadros collared him before he could obtain a try. When half-time was called both sides had obtained nil. During the second half the Medical persistently kept the ball near the Byculla goal, and Greahy making a very good run obtained a try for the Medical, the kick for goal being missed. Another try was obtained by O'Neill for the Medical, but as it was a great distance from goal it was next to impossible to kick over the goal. The Byculla men played up very well, especially Waller, senior, Waller, junior, Scott, Hawthorne, O'Brien, and Binks. For the Medical Greahy, Reed, Waite, Cabral, Quadros, Rose, and Brooks did good service. The result of the game was two tries and two touches down for the Medicals, and nothing for Byculla.

A SEQUEL TO THE PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

RUSTOMJEE DOSABHOY SOORTI, a Parsee priest, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan and applied for a summons for assault against one Cowasjee Dosabhoy Soorty, his brother, and Cowasjee Sootar, and against three other Parsees for abetment of the assault. One of the three persons is the defendant in the Parsee breach of promise case, and two others, as the applicant alleges, his case managers. Their names are Dorabjee Pallonjee and Dorabjee Framjee. He stated that on the 8th instant, at about 7-30 p.m., he was returning from his prayers at the Gamaria's agiary, when he saw his brother Cowasjee Dosabhoy Soorty coming towards him. He could not pass him without touching him. As he did so Cowasjee gave him a hard push. Applicant took no notice of this, as he had not yet finished his prayers, which he was then murmuring. Cowasjee Sootar then abused him, caught hold of his beard, and attacked him. Applicant's brother also joined in the assault. Applicant had reason to believe that Maneckjee Eduljee and two others instigated the assault. Great sympathy had been shown for the plaintiffs in the case, and he believed he had been assaulted because he had given evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs. His worship granted the summonses as applied for.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

AT 10 o'clock yesterday morning while Mr. C. A. Winter was being driven in his private victoria from his residence at Malabar Hill to his office in the Fort, the horse suddenly bolted, and in its flight caused injury to several persons and death to one man, a Brahmin mendicant. It appears that while the conveyance was coming down the Back Bay Hill, the horse, without any apparent reason, started off at a furious pace, and the coachman in trying to avoid a collision with Mr. Wilkins's brougham, that was passing at the time, dropped off the coach-box. The horse then turned fairly on towards the low parapet wall protecting the sea side, and Mr. Winter seeing that a collision of some sort was inevitable, jumped out of the victoria. In doing so he fell on his head, sustaining a slight wound on it. The horse continued on its course, and a few paces from where Mr. Winter jumped out, a Brahmin mendicant (name unknown) was knocked down and run over; and some distance further, another Brahmin mendicant named Wyjeenath was also knocked down. Immediately Mr. Winter recovered from his fall, he found the first man bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose, and lying unconscious, with a broken leg, through which the bone was protruding. He sent information to the police, who came and removed him to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Winter also picked up his coachman, who was lying on the road unable to move, and had him taken to the J. J. Hospital. The third man, Wyjeenath Shunath, was observed sitting on the road by a caste-fellow, with blood flowing from his right leg, and he was removed to hospital in Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia's brougham, Mr. Wadia having offered his conveyance for the purpose. The horse continued its flight through Chowpatty, Gaumdevi-road, thence on to the Girgaum Back-road, but was eventually brought to a stand at the Cowasjee Patel Tank by a policeman doing duty there. The injured men on being admitted to the hospital were at once attended to by Dr. Gray and other medical officers who were present at the hospital. The coachman was found to have sustained a fracture to his collar-bone and injuries to other parts of his body, especially about the shoulders. The man Wyjeenath has had his right leg fractured below the knee. The other Hindoo mendicant was found to have sustained a fracture to his skull, besides a fracture of the left leg below the knee. He was unconscious when admitted into hospital, and died two hours after.

In the evening the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital on the body of the deceased man, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Jannoo Sonoo, P. C. No. 1,342, doing duty at Walkeshwar-road, said.—Deceased was seen by me at 10 a. m. to-day. At that hour I was at my post on the Walkeshwar-road near the lower gate leading to Government House, when a ghorawalla came to me and told me that his master wanted me at his bungalow, and that a man had been knocked down on the road. He took me to the bungalow of Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins was standing at the gate, and he told me that a man had been knocked down on the road and was lying about three hundred yards below his gate. I went there and saw the deceased lying on the roadside. He was unconscious and gasping. There was blood on his face; his left leg was broken, and the bone was protruding through a wound. I placed the deceased in a buggy, brought him to the J. J. Hospital, and left him there. I heard of his death at 1 p.m. Battaki has been beaten through the town, but no one has yet come forward to identify the body. Deceased appears to have been a Guzerathee Brahmin mendicant, and was about 60 or 65 years of age. I know Mr. Winter. At 10 a.m. to-day he passed my post in a victoria drawn by a grey horse which was being driven by his coachman at a moderate pace.

Mr. Charles Albert Winter said.—I am a solicitor of the High Court, and reside at Malabar Hill. At 10 a.m. to-day I left my bungalow in a victoria drawn by a grey horse. My coachman Jairam was driving the horse as usual. I was alone inside. On coming down the Back Bay Hill, and when about opposite the house of a Parsee lady named Cooverbai, the horse started without any reason that I know of. He had been previously trotting quietly at the rate of about five miles an hour. Mr. Wilkins's brougham was a short distance ahead of me. To avoid the brougham my coachman dropped to the off side of the road. The horse was then going very fast. It got so near the off side that it required an effort to get it away, going at that pace. This brought him very much to the near side, where there is rather a deep water-course. The coachman made another effort to straighten the horse, when it went off very sharply to the off side, so that you could feel the wheels jerk. That jerk threw the coachman off the box. After that I jumped out as soon as I could, and fell on my head. I was shaken, but not stunned, and got up immediately. I then saw the deceased lying on the roadside about eight or ten feet from me. He was apparently unconscious and had a leg broken, with the bone protruding. He was bleeding from the head. I then sent information to the police, and desired that a dooly or a gharry might be brought. I picked up my coachman, Jairam, whom I found lying on the road. He was hurt, and could not move. I had him carried into the house of a dhobie. Mr Prescott, my late partner, owned that horse for four years. I have had him since May last, when Mr. Prescott went home. I have known the horse since he was landed in Bombay eight years ago. He has never shown any vice. He has been constantly driven. I have had the coachman, Jairam, only for the last eight days. He drove this horse daily since he joined my service. He is a steady driver. He brought a good character from General Carnegy, his last master. He was not urging the horse when he started going down hill. The horse is not a fast horse, going down hill; he then goes at his short pace.

Meetalal Moogthastima said.—I am a mendicant. At 10 a m to-day I was coming down the Malabar Hill road, and had got past below Mr. Jairam's cart, when I met some ghatees who told me that a Brahmin had been killed on the road by a victoria passing over him. After I had gone down about twenty five paces I saw a caste-fellow named Wyjeenath Shunath sitting on the road. There was blood on his right leg, and he said he had been run over by a gharrie. A Parsee gentleman named Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia was passing at the time. He stopped his brougham, and asked if I would take Wyjeenath to hospital in his carriage. I said I would. Wyjeenath and I got into Mr. Dossabhoy's brougham and drove to the J. J. Hospital, where I left Wyjeenath.

Luckoo Ramjee said.—I am a coachman in the service of Mr. Wilkins. At 10 a.m. to-day I was driving my master down Malabar Hill in his brougham, and was opposite Cooverbai's house when Mr. Winter's victoria passed my brougham at a fast pace. The coachman was trying to pull in his horse, but could not do so. When the victoria had gone about twenty paces past me, the coachman was thrown off the coach-box. I saw Mr. Winter fall out when the horse had gone about ten paces further. I did not see the deceased knocked down, but I saw a crowd standing round him, and heard the people say he was knocked down by the victoria. The victoria rushed down the hill, and was carried out of sight.

Mr. Thomas Gallagher, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said.—Deceased was brought to the hospital at 11 a.m. to-day. He was then quite insensible, and bleeding from the nose and mouth. There was a large contusion on the top of his head, and a small contused wound about three-quarters of an inch long on the left side of the back of the head; he had also a slight abrasion on the back of the head on the right side. There was a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg at its lower third, both bones protruding. He never rallied after admission, and died about 1 p.m. I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

ON the way to the hospital yesterday Dr. Waters happened to overtake the buggy in which the man whose leg was broken was being taken to the hospital for treatment. He noticed that the man's leg lay along the bottom of the buggy in a line with his foot. He said to the European constable who was in charge—

"That man's leg is broken!"

"Yes," said the constable, "I am taking him to the hospital."

"You have just passed the Girgaum station," said the doctor; "why did you not get a stretcher?"

"There is no stretcher at the station."

"Then why did you not go to any house and get a common charpoy? Do you not know that it generally makes the difference between saving a man's leg and having it amputated to bring him to the hospital on a stretcher or a charpoy and bringing him in a buggy, when the jolting forces the bone through the skin?"

The police constable said that he was not aware of that and there was no stretcher at the station.

THE OOMERCARRY DOUBLE MURDER.

MIRZA AGA SECUNDER was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, charged with the murder of Hajee Mahomed Suffer Shoostry and his wife, Hajee Beebee, in a house in Oomercarry, in June last.

Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

Dr. W. Gray, senior surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, repeated the evidence he had given before the Coroner. He said that the stab the male deceased received might have caused his death if he had had no other disease.

Beebeemah, the wife of Mahomed Tucki, was the next witness called. She corroborated his evidence in every point. She further said that he returned in the morning following the night on which the murderous assault took place. He had not then the green coat which he had worn the previous night. She also spoke as to his having taken away a shirt for Mirza Aga.

Mr. Gallagher, house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was next called and gave evidence as to the character of the wounds on Hajee Beebee. He said her death was caused by peritonitis following upon the wound penetrating the abdomen. The accused had been brought to him, and he saw an oblique scratch on his shoulder, and a few scratches on his foot.

Alexander Jacob was the next witness. He described himself as "a doctor and a mender of pianos." He lives in the ground floor of a chawl next to the house in which the double murder was committed. He recollected the night of the murder. During the night he heard some one scream ing, and two or three minutes after he saw a Mogul run past his room. The Mogul wore a green coat and white trousers; he was bare-headed and barefooted. About three minutes afterwards a man named Futeli came up, and witness mentioned the circumstance to him. Subsequently he saw a number of Moguls in the hospital, but did not recognise the man he saw run past his room. Two days later he pointed out the prisoner from among many other persons as very like the man who ran past his room on the night of the murder.

Shaaban Hyder, a mendicant, deposed to having been with the prisoner on the night of the murder. He recollected seeing an abba with him and a white cap on his head. He recognised them at once when they were produced in court. He saw him at nine o'clock and again at three; but when he saw him at three—in his own room—the prisoner had neither the abba nor the cap. His clothes appeared to be dirty. He asked witness for the loan of his shirt and trousers, which witness gave him. Accused put on the clothes witness lent him, and went away with his own clothes bundled under his arm. He was away for a quarter of an hour. When he returned he had not the bundle with him. During the day witness's dhoby came to him, and witness asked accused to return his clothes. Accused said something to Tucki in his own language (Persian). Tucki went away, and returned with a shirt. This the accused put on, and returned witness his shirt, but retained the trousers.

Deo Gunnoo, police sepoy, deposed to having taken the deceased Mahomed Shoostry and his wife to the hospital.

There were a large numbers of Persians present in court, and they listened attentively to the case as it progressed. The prisoner appeared calm and collected, and always declined to cross-examine the witness, with a sort of disgusted laugh.

DARING SWINDLERS DETECTED.

ON Friday last, at about midday, a sepoy, seeing a cart loaded with bags of wheat standing in Mody Khana-street and no driver near, took it in charge. The driver turning up afterwards, he was placed before Mr. Inspector Boorer. This simple act of the sepoy led to inquiries which have brought to light a system of fraud practised by two men which is known to have resulted in serious loss to several European firms. The *modus operandi* was very simple. The real rogue, a Bania by name Hejpal Mooljee, had engaged a godown in Mody Khana-street under a false name. This godown is near the bunder where grain and such commodities are landed. Hejpal enlisted the services of a cart-driver named Booja Boma, whose instructions were to the following effect. He had always to engage himself, among other cartmen, to convey bags of grain from godowns to the bunder where they are usually stored previous to shipment. Instead of taking the grain to the bunder, Booja Boma had to take them to Hejpal's godown, near the bunder. There was no fear of detection in doing this, as when leaving any firm's godown with the grain for the bunder, the cart-driver always managed to get away without the pass which the cartmen are required to take in order to ensure the safe arrival at the bunder of the grain. On this pass, of which a counterfoil is kept at the godown from which the grain is sent, is marked the name of the cart-driver, the number of his cart, and the quantities and quality of his load, and no loaded cart is allowed to leave the godown without the cart-driver having a pass. If Boja Boma, the cart-driver, did not manage to get away without taking the pass, he avoided detection by not having a licence or a badge Then of course, when he left, he destroyed the pass, and deposited his cartload as usual in Hejpal's godown. Of course he had always to change the scene of his operations, and allow a certain time to elapse between each attempt. The owner of the godown and the cart-driver each had keys to fit the lock placed on the door of the godown, and thus were always able to enter it at any time. By these means the two men have robbed many European firms. The following losses have been traced to their agency:—Killick, Nixon and Co., 18 bags of wheat, worth Rs. 165; Masotti and Co., 8 bags, worth Rs. 65; Ewart, Latham, and Co., 20 bags of linseed, worth Rs. 200; Wallace and Co, 2 cart-loads of wheat, valued at Rs. 180. These facts were elicited through inquiries carried on by Inspector Boorer. The cart brought to him last Friday was loaded at Ritchie, Stewart, and Co.'s godown with eight bags of wheat. The cart-driver, when questioned as to the owner of the grain, said it belonged to two native merchants, and he named two men, but they denied the ownership of the grain. Eventually the cart-driver made a statement which led to his house at Chinchbunder being searched. There fourteen empty gunny-bags were found; eleven had their marks cut out, two had the initials of Ralli Brothers, and one had no mark. The cartman admitted having disposed of two cart-loads of wheat to Hejpal Mooljee. The latter was ordered to be placed under arrest by Superintendent McDermott, but he was nowhere to be found. His house was searched, and thirteen empty bags were found in it, but they bore no identifying marks. They probably belong to native merchants. A sepoy in plain clothes was told off to watch the accused's house, and arrest him if he appeared. On Monday morning at three o'clock accused was arrested as he was entering his house. The men were placed before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, but on the application of Mr. McDermott the case was postponed to the 19th inst. Complaints are coming in plentifully to Mr. McDermott of similar losses sustained. Bags of linseed, wheat, and other grain were found in the godown used by Hejpal Mooljee. Inquiries are still being made by the police.

THE HOLT-HALLETT EXPEDITION.

NEWS has been received at Rangoon of the arrival at Bangkok of the expedition known as the Holt-Hallett exploring party, which started in January last from Moulmein, accompanied by Dr. Cushing, the journey having lasted five months and a half. After leaving Moulmein, the route taken was through the north of Siam—a region hitherto little known. It is said the party were well received throughout, principally on account of the tact and conciliatory disposition of their leader, which was felt by the natives to be in marked contrast to the bearing of the last European traveller in those parts, Carl Bock. The greatest fatigue, aggravated by sickness and exposure, was endured by Hallett. The natives of India and Burmah who accompanied him suffered so much from fever, dysentery and even small-pox, that it was decided to pay them up and send them back to their homes. A fresh batch of native followers replaced them. Dr. Cushing, it is said, unable to keep with the party longer than the middle of April owing to ill-health, and Hallett himself returns to England at once for the same reason. It is intended, while there, to submit a brief report to the Geographical Society and the Chambers of Commerce of the highly interesting details of the information obtained by Hallett, after which he will return to resume survey operations when the rainy season is over. The work already done comprises nearly 2,000 miles of country surveyed; a large series of important observations of the natural features of the country; some accounts of the aboriginal people of the northern tracts; the salient points in the histories of several Shan States; and much valuable information generally regarding the internal affairs of the peninsula.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE REFORMS.

A CORRESPONDENT, dating from Bombay, writes as follows to the *Economist* regarding "Indian Land Revenue Reforms" in continuation of his previous letter, which we republished two or three weeks ago:—The policy of restricting the State demand on rentpayers is obvious, since the contentment and prosperity of the ryots are of importance to the stability of British rule. On the other hand, it must never be forgotten that the land revenue is the sheet anchor of Indian finance. It supplies not only a progressive, but a reliable income. Since 1871-2 the land revenue has risen by steady growth from 20¼ millions sterling to close on 22 millions. In the years of excessive famine it only fell a little below 20 millions, and it recovered immediately after 1877-8. The total revenue expected from the eleven principal heads in the present year is 50,704,000*l.* to which the land revenue contributes 21,888,200*l.* It is, therefore, clear that the Government cannot afford to be extravagant in land reforms, especially when the menaces of Russia on the Afghan frontier forces upon the Indian Government questions of army reorganisation, and of an increase to the British garrison. But the policy adopted in regard to land assessments will not sacrifice any present revenue, although its tendency may be to reduce in the future the growth in the land receipts which has been witnessed in the past. On the other hand, if the expectations of Government are realised the agricultural population will become more prosperous and industrious, and the small sacrifice of rent will be recouped in a number of other ways, such as railway traffic and salt receipts.

The other measures adopted for the relief of the landowning classes have been cordially accepted, without raising any difference of opinion or protest from any local Government. The first of them consists in a declaration that the State will resign any revenue which it might legally levy on the profits of improvements made by the agriculturist's own or borrowed capital. This policy has been gradually gaining strength and development in Western and Southern India, but it is now extended to the Northern Provinces. There are obvious limitations to a strict interpretation of the general assurance which has been announced. There are districts in India where the water lies so near the surface, that it can be applied to agriculture without any outlay beyond the labour of the tenant. In such cases the advantage of water supply is hardly distinguishable from the advantage of a rich soil or of proximity to a line of railway. It is a facility afforded by Nature rather than by capital, and it is taken into account in the initial assessment to which reference has been made. But the system of settlement varies in different provinces, and in some a separate rate has been put on the use of such water, rather than on the facility for obtaining it as being inherent in the particular estate. Between the two processes there is no practical distinction, so far as the ryot who makes use of the water is concerned. But the partial critic may regard the imposition of a water rate distinct from the land assessment, as an infringement of the Liberal policy laid down by Government. With regard to wells sunk and built up at the cost of the landholder, or embankments to retain or exclude the surface water, or improvements effected by the application of greater labour and skill to the operations of tillage, the declaration of Government will be fully applied, so that the enhancement of value will henceforth fructify in the pockets of the people. Nothing is now wanted to secure to the agriculturists the full benefit of the change except to alter the law, so as to place the exemption of such improvements upon the sure basis of legal privilege.

A small, but not insignificant, reform has been made in altering the dates upon which the instalments of the land revenue are paid. Our system is apt to be too uniform, and at times reactionary. One date of payment is convenient to the producer of a crop of rice, another to the grower of wheat, and a third to the cultivator of sugar-cane. A rigid system may be convenient to the tax gatherer, but very inconvenient to the man whose crop is still maturing in the fields. The Government of India have called attention to the advantage of adapting the system of collection to the varying circumstances of different tracts of country, and of the producers of different crops. They have gone further than this, and recommended that the rent-charge should be distributed over a sufficient period in instalments, so that the market may not be glutted by the need of realising the value of the crop all at once. In many parts of India we found that under the native system collections were constantly made whenever there was any crop to distrain. The people were always paying something, and demands were made whenever there was anything to collect. The ryots had no rest from the taxgatherer. The irritation caused by such a system was not less injurious than the absence of any inducement to thrift and forethought which it involved. Under our system the instalments were reduced to a minimum, and the ryot was taught his first lessons in prudence, by having to look forward to the payment of a moderate, but certain, demand. The tendency now is to go somewhat back again to the old system of more frequent demands. There is some advantage to be gained by the greater attention to local circumstances, but it must be understood that the original reduction in the number of instalments was not wholly devoid of reason.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

3 casks blacking.
3 .. writing ink.
3 .. marking ink.
2 iron safes.
3 bales twist.
5 cases Turkey red prints, 10 yards.
5 bales grey piece-goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at Gunpowder Works, Mazagon, on account of the concerned—

Ex. s.s. "Galatia."

Peal NT B—714-862—111 full-pressed bales Tinnevelly cotton, slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of pulley blocks, lamps of all description, scrap iron, corrugated iron sheets, zinc lining for packing cases, iron hoops, scrap copper and zinc, brass filing, indiarubber cuttings, broken shovels, beatels, screw augers, leather cuttings, damaged wood and empty cases, woolen clothing and signal flags, cotton clothing, cloth cuttings, boxes of instruments, American clocks, copper pots and utensils, cots, old files, floor cloth, cast iron terminals, amalgamate of zinc for mercurial battery, a few bottles of chloride, wooden sheaves, a large lot of waste paper, &c. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Brancer and Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at the Waverley Hotel-Rampert, row. the whole of the hotel's furniture, consisting of glassware, crockey, plated ware, a first-rate mahogany full sige slate billiard table by Thurston and Company, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, large gilt pier glasses, a handsome mahogany harmonium, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th August, 1884, respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the properties below described, at the time and places hereinafter mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Mooljee Jivraj and Co., and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedbhoy Sachoobhoy, partner in the firm of Sachoobhoy Khaki, insolvent.

Lot No. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 15th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building thereon, lying and being on the south side of Bhandarwada and Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 750, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 117, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bhundarwada Street and Cazee Sayad Street, on or towards the south by Cooly Street, on or towards the east by the property of the representatives of Casumbhoy Nathabhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the said Bhandarwada Street and Cazee Sayad Street and Cooly Street, which said piece or parcel of ground had been formerly for several years past in the occupation of Fazualla Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy or his tenants, and now is in the occupation of the tenants of Mahomedbhoy Sachoo.

Lot No. 2.—On SATURDAY, the 16th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 505 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Clive Third Row, on or towards the south by Clive Second Row, on or towards the east by Clive Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 32.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Pestonji Cowasji, Esq., solicitor H. C., attorney for the said mortgagees Messrs. Mulji Jivraj & Co., or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Medows-streets, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 562 of 1880.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another............Plaintiffs,
vs.
VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others ....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1884, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 10th day of January, 1881, the following valuable landed property at 4 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Seny-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 753¼ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 487, 488, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Harry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopall, and partly by the house of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Baig, and partly by the house of Mr. Jattia Hunsraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE LOAWANIDASS BARBHAYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 79, Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots at Falkland House, Falkland-road.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland House, nearly opposite Mr. Bapty's Floor Mill.

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, dracænas, aralias, roses, ferns, cypress, &c., &c., the property of the late JAMES BAPTY, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Choonilal Moteechund—

Out of C M in a diamond:

1271-76— 1 bale grey shirtings per Armenia.
1278, 1289-1300, 1302 — 12 „ „ „ „ Belgravia.
1279-83 — 3 „ „ „ „ Elysia.
1284-88, 1329-33 — 5 „ „ „ „ Hispania.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone-bunder by order of Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwalla—

A quantity of teak rafters, boards, planks, and posts, also junglewood planks and round logs.

In small pots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 309, Girgaum Back-road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a musical box playing six airs, a handsome light new landau, a handsome light new victoria, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton by Kesterton, a strong built glass fronted double seated brougham, a light pony cart, a strong built office shigram, handsome pier glass in gilt frames, 6 to 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamps, wall shades, handsome flower-vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Brussels and velvet carpets &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

5 casks art pottery and glassware received from the late Calcutta Exhibition.

These will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla—

Ex. s. s. Chilka

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes,
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Police Auction at Falkland Road, opposite Jadowjee Earowjee's Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, school benches, &c., the property of the late Mrs. M. A. BROWN.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Churney Boyd-road, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one double barrelled express rifle by Gibbs, one Westley-Henry single rifle, one Martini-Henry single rifle by Henry, handsome flower-vases, rich table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. YARDLEY, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, several large and fresh consignments of English and continental goods per s. s. Anglo-India. The goods are selected and shipped by firms of long standing in trade.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			.. Rs.	350
Do.	40		do.	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„	1,300
Do.	8 do.	500	do. „	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do. „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret

THICK HEADS.

HEAVY STO CHS, billious conditions—"Wells' Mark Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 4, p. 1, and As. 12. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES...... 2,074,744.75.
7,074,744. 5

RESERVE FUND........ $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES........ 1,563,361 66
$4,063,361.66

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Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, March 24, 1884.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT,

Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.

Bombay House, August, 1884.

FOR SALE, STILL HOCKS, from D. Meyer, Bingen on the Rhine.

	Quarts per doz.
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0
Red Assmanshauser	„ 20 0
Sparkling Hock	„ 34 0

BREUL & CO.,
24, Apollo-road.

GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU	Per doz.	Rs. a.
in cases of 4 doz. quarts	„	4 0
8 „ pints	„	2 14
PILSEN BEER		
in cases of 4 doz. quarts	„	4 4
8 „ pints	„	3 0
VIENNA BEER, A. DREHER'S KL. SCHWECHAT		
in cases of 4 doz. quarts	„	6 0
6 „ pints	„	3 14
GUINESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Johnson		
in cases of 7 doz. pints	„	2 12

TERMS—NET CASH.

Apply to Godown-keeper,
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	„ ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	„ ...
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Josephshoefer (still)	„ 24 0	„ ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ..	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ ..	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 0 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ 0 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 0 0	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ 0 0	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 0 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 16 0	„ ...
CLARETS. From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	„ ...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ ..	„ 19 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	„ ...
St Julien	„ 28 0	„ ...
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 13 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	„ 17 0	„ ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	..
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A. L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 24 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	..
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	„ 25 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
[illegible] Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light [illegible] Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
India Pale Ale	„ 0 0	„ ...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	„ ..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	„ ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	„ ...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	„ ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ 0 0	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ 0 0	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	„ ...
Fortuna Calorie Punsch	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	„ ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin		„ 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		„ 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		„ 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		„ 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles		„ 4 8
Do. do. do. .. Tins		„ 5 0
Do. do. do. „ Superior		„ 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

Nett Cash.

From L. Gradler and Hartwig, Gotha.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ 1 0	„ 0 10
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 14
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.		
Smoked Sausages	„ 1 8	„ ..
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ ...
Cut French Beans	„ 0 8	„ ...
Young Peas, second quality	„ 0 10	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1, quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, unions, B. S. Madon & Co., General Agents, Bombay

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.
We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

MRS LAKE begs to invite the attention of Ladies to her stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which has been specially selected by herself from the leading Houses of London and Paris.

The above consists of all descriptions of fashionable Dress Materials in the New Colour the Latest Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and a Choice Selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbon, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Johannisberger	51 0	53 0
40 8		Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle Braunberger	32 0	34 0

SHERRY.			
38 12	Amontillado, A 1,	gold capsule	40 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34 8	Solera	purple „	36 0
28 12	Solera	black „	30 0
28 4	Amoroso	black „	29 8
27 4	Montilla	black „	28 8
26 0	Solera	copper „	27 0
25 4	Vino Puro	blue „	26 8
24 0	Oloroso	green „	25 0
22 0	Manzanillah	red „	23 0
21 0	Pale	yellow „	22 0
20 0	Vino de Pasto	pink „	21 0
16 12	A good Dinner Wine	white „	17 8

When ordering Solera, please quote colour of capsule.

Cash. Per case 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	MARSALA.	Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	17 8
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E.I., black capsule	39 8
32 8	Madeira .. red „	34 0
24 0	Madeira .. blue „	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old.	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	[illegible]
25 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
[illegible]	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
27 0	Blue Capsule	28 0
29 8	White Capsule	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, 20 years old	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 0
18 0	Gen-va, in flasks	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 8

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
(NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.
IN GOLD,
Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.
IN SILVER,
Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-chains of various patterns from Rs. 14 to 55.

MASSIVE NECKLETS.

Gold Beaded, Embossed Band, Gothic and other pretty patterns, priced from Rs. 125 to 350.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS.

Size No.	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12.
Plain ......Rs.	20,	22,	24,	28,	34,	40,	46,	56,	62,	68,	86,	108.
Engraved...Rs.	24,	25,	29,	32,	38,	50,	58,	65,	72,	78,	100,	118.

SILVER LOCKETS.

Same as above, from Rs. 4-8 to 24.
"Mizpah" Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 22.
"A. E. I." Lockets Monogram, Rs. 15, 16.

August 11, 1884.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WEREAWARDED TO
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43, ESPLANADE-ROAD. C. MARCKS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON CLOTHING.
THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of their CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to order, being Sewn and Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each...	8 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	15 8
Cap to match the above .. Rs. 3 8 | Leggings per pair ...	4 8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article ... each	28 0
Leggings to match ...	10 8
Double Dark Blue, and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick ... each	40 0
Grey Tweed Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, will last for years ... each	40 0
Ordinary Black Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes.	7 0
Ordinary Black Vulcanized Inverness Capes, very light ...	12 8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with brass Eyelets, 84 by 48.	17 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproof between two cloths, per yard	5 8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's beds, &c. ... per yard	4 0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ... Rs. 7-8 to	12 8
Alpacca Umbrellas ... Rs. 5-8 to	6 8
Umbrellas, Best Twill Silk ... Rs. 10-8 to	15 8
Ladies' Umbrellas ... Rs 10-8 to	12 8
Tan Waterproof Leggings ... per pair	5 8

AIR-PILLOWS, WATERPROOF CABIN DRESSING CASES, HAND BASIONS, &c., &c.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

Most respectfully invite the attention of the public to their

CHEAP,
SERVICEABLE,
AND
DURABLE
DRESSES,

MADE TO ORDER.

MORE STYLISH, BETTER-CUT and MADE, SERVICEABLE, DURABLE and CHEAPER DRESSES can never be obtained in any part of India.

PLAIN BLACK OR COLOURED FRENCH MERINO WALKING COSTUME,
From Rs. 25 each.

PLAIN FRENCH CASHMERE WALKING COSTUME
in any of the following colours—
Green, Dark Green, Grey, Slate, Brown, Peacock or Black,
From Rs. 42 each.

FOR THE ABOVE DRESSES MADE IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER MATERIAL AN EXTRA CHARGE WILL BE MADE

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CHAMPAGNE.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.
MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED,
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 550 and 650.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood. Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut. Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

P I A N O F O R T E S.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,000,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

KANNY AND CO.
REPAIR
WATCHES, CLOCKS CHRONOMETERS,
MUSICAL BOXES JEWELLERY, etc.,
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.
No. 17, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Out-station orders promptly attended to.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months' notice of withdrawal.
5½ „ 12 „
4 „ 9 „
3½ „ 6 „

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing [illegible]
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT OMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

ISSUE of Rs. 3,00,000, eight per cent. Debentures of Rs. 500 each, to be paid off by annual drawings of not less than Rs. 30,000 by lot as set forth in a Trust Deed.

Applications are invited for Rs. 3,00,000 in eight per cent. Debentures of Rs. 500 each.

The Debentures will be issued at par for sums of Rs. 500 each, made payable to bearer, and carrying interest from the 1st day of September, 1884, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September at the registered office of the Company at Surat and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, upon presentation of coupons annexed to the Debentures.

The terms of subscription for each Debenture are as follows:—

Rs. 20 on application, and the balance payable within a week from the date of the letter of allotment.

Receipts will be issued on payment of the amount due on allotment, and exchanged for definitive Debentures within a fortnight from the date of the receipt. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Managing Director at his office in Goppura, Surat, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 upon each Debenture applied for, on or before the 20th current instant, and the result will be made known to the applicants before the 25th idem.

The Debentures, to be issued from the 1st proximo, are secured by a Deed of Trust, whereby certain leasehold estate, buildings, plant, machinery and other property of the Company are vested in Trustees for securing the payment of the principal moneys and interest payable by virtue of such Debentures.

The above Trust Deed and also the form of Debenture can be seen at the office of Mr. Bicknell, the Company's Solicitor, No. 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, and at the Registered office of the Company at Surat.

By order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI,
Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 6th August, 1884.

(FORM OF APPLICATION.)

THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF Rs. 3,00,000, 8 PER CENT DEBENTURES.

To the Directors of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

I beg to apply for ——Debentures of the above issue in terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 6th August, 1884, on which I have paid the required deposit of Rs. 20 per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me, and to make the remaining payment in respect thereof on the same being allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Name ————
Address ————
Occupation ————
Date ————

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 [illegible]

COCONADA TOBACCO.	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000;
Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

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